The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 900—Vol. XXII.] LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1852. [Price 6d.

Stannaries of Cornwall—In the Vice-Warden's Court.

Between RICHARD LYLE, Plaintiff, and JAMES HERRON, Defendant.

IN RE CARVANNAL MINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in this cause, and bearing date the 26th day of August last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at Pearce's Royal Hotel, Truro, on Wednesday, the 1st day of December next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for selling ONE (1056th) PART, OR SHARE, of the said Defendant of and in the said Mine, and the like part, or share, of and in the ORES, HALVANS, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, upon and belonging to the said Mine.

For further information, application may be made to Messrs. Grylls and Hill, solicitors, Helston, or to Messrs. Hodge and Hockin, solicitors, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, November 17, 1852.

FOR SALE, a 30-in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, and other MINING MATERIALS.—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at the TYNWALD MINES, ISLE OF MAN, a 30-in. ENGINE, single acting, 9 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 8 ft. on the crank; a cast-iron sweep-rod is attached, weighing upwards of 45 cwts.; and fly-wheel, 19½ ft. diameter, between 10 and 11 tons weight; also a crank, about 15 cwts., and tooth-wheel, 8 ft. diameter, 45 cwts. The above will be sold in one lot, and are in excellent working order, being nearly new, and set up under the direction of Mr. Wm. West, engineer, St. Blazey, Cornwall. Also, a powerful capstan and shears, with 120 fathoms of 12½-in. rope; 32 10-in. pumps, 9 ft. long; 2 10-in. pumps, 6 ft. long; 2 10-in. pumps, 4½ ft. long; 1 10-in. matching-piece, 3 ft. long; 1 10-in. windbore, 6 ft. long; 1 10-in. clack piece, 3 ft. long; 1 10-in. H-piece, 3 ft. long; 1 9-in. plunger pole, with pole case, stuffing-box, and glands; 18 7-in. pumps, 9 ft. long; 30 fms. of main rods, 8 in. square; 24 fms. of rods, 6 in. square; 29 fms. of rods, 3½ in. square; ladders of various lengths; pine and Norway timber; 2 large balance-boxes; 2 crab winches; 40 fms. ⅞ chain. In addition to the foregoing, several lots of timber, iron, &c., will be for disposal, adapted for mining purposes. The whole of the materials have not been in work two years, and for condition, &c., are well worth the attention of mining gentlemen. Terms of payment for Lot 1 (the engine, &c.), by approved acceptance of three months, and others of two months, from date of sale.—For further information, apply to Capt. Rowe, Laxey Mines, Isle of Man.—Dated 1st of November, 1852.

IN CHANCERY.—VIGURS v. VIGURS.—SHARES in the CARN BREA COPPER MINES, in CORNWALL; and £2391 5s. of the CAPITAL STOCK of the COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.

MESSRS. FAREBROTHER, CLARK, and LYE, WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at Garraway's, on WEDNESDAY, December 8th, at Twelve, in Lots, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in the above cause, and with the approbation of N. W. Senior, Esq., one of the Masters of the said Court, SIXTY £100 SHARES IN THE CARN BREA MINES, in Cornwall, on which £15 per share has been paid, and no further call is likely to be made. The affairs of the mine are conducted upon the Cost-book Principle, and are paying a dividend equal to £6 per share per annum. Also, the SUM of £2391 5s., being a PART of the CAPITAL STOCK of the GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND, entitled to a dividend next to the preference shares raised under an Act of Parliament of the 14th and 15th Victoria, 1851.

Particulars may be had of Messrs. Tilson, Clarke, and Morice, solicitors, Coleman-street, City; at the said Master's office in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; at Garraway's; and at the offices of Messrs. Farebrother, Clark, and Lye, auctioneers and surveyors, 6, Lancaster-place, Strand, London.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE TREATY, THE LEASEHOLD INTEREST in the BROADFIELD COLLIERY, situate at Fenton, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, in the county of STAFFORD, held under FOUR LEASES, of which FIFTEEN YEARS are unexpired; together with the entire of the MACHINERY, and other requisites for working the same. The colliery extends over an area of 130 acres, and contains EIGHT SEAMS or BEDS of WORKABLE COAL, which are sunk through, making an aggregate thickness of 40 ft., namely,—

The Bassy Mine Coal.	The Cannel Row Coal.
The Peacock Coal.	The Deep Mine Coal.
The Spendcroft Coal.	The Knowles Coal.
The Great Row Coal.	The Ash Mine Coal.

In all of which the levels are driven, except the Peacock; and all, except the Peacock and Spendcroft, are now being worked; with other thin mines of coal not worked, and BEDS OF VALUABLE IRONSTONE.

The engine power on the colliery consists of:—

1st. An 87-inch CONDENSING PUMPING-ENGINE, with four boilers, balance-bob complete, and six lifts in the shaft (two of them plungers), pumping from the Ash Mine, a depth of 327 yards, with windlass, capstan, ropes, chains, and other necessaries, complete; built by Sherratt, of Manchester.

2d. A 42-inch PUMPING-ENGINE, with two boilers, lifts, barrels, capstan, &c., pumping from the Cannel Row Mine at a depth of 110 yards.

3d. A 32-horse power DOUBLE ACTING WINDING-ENGINE, with four boilers and winding gear, complete, now drawing from the Ash Mine at 326 yards deep, and the Knowles at 220 yards.

4th. A 24-horse power WINDING-ENGINE, similar to the above, with two boilers, and winding from the Ash at 240 yards deep, and the Knowles at 140 yards.

5th. A 10-horse power ENGINE, with one boiler, drawing from the Great Row at 105 yards deep, and the Bassy Mine at 40 yards.

6th. A 14-horse power ATMOSPHERIC ENGINE, with two boilers, and drawing from the Cannel Row at 100 yards deep, and the Bassy Mine at 30 yards.

7th. A small 5-horse power DOUBLE ACTING CONDENSING ENGINE, for letting men into the deep engine-pit, and also winding from the Deep Mine; by Boulton and Watt.

8th and 9th. TWO ENGINES of 12 and 8-horse power respectively.

10. A small ENGINE for driving a turning-lathe.

Two newly-erected BRICK OVENS, with a good supply of BRICK CLAY and SAND for the colliery; also FINE MARL for fire-bricks.

Also a spacious and convenient SALE WHARF for the coal, close to the public road, to which a RAILWAY of wrought-iron is laid to the several pits, with waggons, corves, tubs, and all requisites for bringing the coal to the market; two excellent WEIGHING-MACHINES, OFFICES, COUNTING-HOUSE, SMITHS and CARPENTERS' SHOPS, and STORE-ROOMS.

To be viewed on application to Mr. George Knox, the agent, at the colliery, from whom, and also from Mr. George Outrim, of Stoke-upon-Trent, particulars may be had.—Broadfield Colliery, Fenton, Stoke-upon-Trent.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE MINE SETT, in the parish of PAUL, in the county of CORNWALL, now in the possession of Mr. T. W. Soady, of Penzance, Cornwall, containing 10 or 12 lodes, all untried, varying from 5 ft. to 6 in. in breadth. A report of the same being furnished by Capt. Truarn, of Old Ding-Dong (the Messrs. Bolitho's, bankers, mine), which, together with a rough plan of the same, may be seen at the offices of B. P. Batten, Esq., 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-st.

CHINA-CLAY WORKS FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all that CHINA-CLAY WORK, called "HALLAZE CLAY WORK," situate in the parish of St. Austell, in the county of CORNWALL, and now in the occupation of Messrs. Roberts and Co. The sett is very extensive, and possesses great natural advantages for producing China-clay, of which it contains large and inexhaustible beds of good quality; and there is a large and never-failing stream of water running through it. The port of shipment is distant about two miles, and the land carriage is, consequently, trifling. The work is in excellent condition, the pits, pans, &c., being all new; and parties purchasing may have immediate possession. The grant is for 21 years, from 15th December, 1851, at the reserved dues of 3s. 6d. per ton. On payment of 1-12th dues, the purchasers will also be entitled to all stream tin found in the sett, which is likely to be considerable.—Persons wishing to treat for the same, are requested to apply to Capt. B. Roberts, Meledor, St. Stephens, near St. Austell.—Dated St. Stephens, Nov. 15, 1852.

TO CAPITALISTS, IRON MASTERS, AND OTHERS.—TO BE LET, OR SOLD, all those valuable and extensive WORKS, known as the "PARK FIELD IRON-WORKS," near WOLVERHAMPTON, together with the MINERAL PROPERTY thereto belonging. These works comprise FOUR BLAST FURNACES, and HOT-AIR OVENS, two newly-erected CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINES, of 60-horse power each, of the most modern construction, and in the best possible working condition, most ample boiler room and appurtenances, together with all the other necessary PLANT and MACHINERY for carrying on the works. The mineral property consists of 100 acres of freehold land, with a good part of the mines thereon ungotten; 57 acres of leasehold land, 54 years of which remain unexpired, and about 30 acres of the mines are unbroken; also 102 acres of leasehold land, the leases of which expire at various periods. The mines under the same are now being worked. These works are admirably situated for canal conveyance, and the Stour Valley Railway runs within 500 yards of the furnaces, into which a siding is contemplated, and can be attached at pleasure; indeed, the whole forms a most desirable investment to capitalists or men of business, who would be treated with liberally, and to whom every satisfactory reason will be given for the present proprietary wishing to retire.—For particulars, and to treat, apply to Mr. John Pugh, managing partner, at the works; or to Mr. W. Kirk, works, engineering, and general agent, auctioneer and valuer, 24, Princess-street, Manchester.

VALUABLE COAL MINES TO BE LET.—TO BE LET, a VALUABLE MINE OF COAL, lying under the BLAINSCOUGH HALL ESTATE, in the township of Coppull, in the county of LANCASTER. The estate consists of upwards of 90 Cheshire acres of land. The North Union section of the London and North-Western Railway passes through the heart of the property, nearly on a level. The mine has been proved by borings in various parts of the estate, and is about 6 ft. in thickness. A shaft, 50 yards in depth, has been sunk on the crop of the mine, which is just proved, and is of excellent quality. The estate is situate about eight miles from Preston, eight from Wigan, and three from Chorley. Parties desirous of inspecting the workings and a specimen of the coal, can do so by applying immediately at the works; and for further information, apply to Mr. Edmund Woodward, land agent, Chorley.—Chorley, Nov. 18, 1852.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, and No. 1, FINCH-LANE, CORNHILL, MINING BROKER.

Mr. J. CROFTS begs to OFFER his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description, and not being a DEALER, transacts business only for principals on commission.

Mr. CROFTS' weekly list comprises only such shares as he has actually on hand, or under control, but he may be consulted upon every description of mining shares, whether for purchase or sale.—Dividend Mines pay from 10 to 25 per cent. per annum.

WEEKLY LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.

DIVIDEND MINES.—South Caradon, Wheal Lovel, Rix Hill, Par Consols, Treviskey and Barrier, Spearne Consols, West Providence, Bedford United, Merllyn, Wheal Golden, South Tamar, Alfred Consols, and Cobre.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.—Crebor, Lydford Consols, Mary Ann, Wheal Damsel, Wheal Abraham, United Mexican, Cocoes, Wheal Robins, Caradon Wood, Okel Tor, Cefn Bruno, North Towey, Bell and Lanarth, Great Bryn Consols, Duke of Cornwall (tin, Bodmin), Devon Kapunda, Santiago de Cuba, Wheal Langford, Wheal Carpenter (South Sydenham), Bodmin, Consols, and North Wheal Trelawny.

WANTED.—Wheal Friendship, Bedford United, and Linares.

Mr. CROFTS has made arrangements with an eminent firm on the Stock Exchange to BUY or SELL in such SHARES and MINES as are there dealt in, without any addition to the commission charged by Stock Exchange Brokers, and Mr. Crofts also transacts business in all British and Foreign Railways.

*** Mr. CROFTS has special reasons for recommending to his friends the shares in the Nouveau Monde and Colonial Gold Companies, in both which shares an important advance must take place sooner or later.—N.B. In the *Times* of the 22d inst. it is stated, that "Gold Mine Shares were steadily supported—NOUVEAU MONDE and COLONIAL GOLD being CHIEFLY DEALT IN."

Office Hours:—No. 4, King-street, from Half-past Nine till Eleven, and from Three till Five o'clock; No. 1, Finch-lane, from Eleven till Three o'clock.—Nov. 19.

LAMHEROOE WHEAL MARIA.—It is requested that an ACCOUNT of all DEBTS DUE by the above Mine be FORWARDED IMMEDIATELY to the undersigned, with a few to their speedy discharge.

W. P. CLEVERTON, Purser, Saltash, Cornwall.
JAMES CROFTS, Sec., 4, King-street, Cheapside, London.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK & SHAREBROKER, 23, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, AND 28, NEW BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

Mr. REYNOLDS has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following MINES:—

Agua Fria	Great Wheal Baddern	Tincroft
Alfred Consols	Great Bryn Consols	Tavy Consols
Anglo-Californian	Leeds and St. Aubyn	Trevena
Balnoon	Leeds Town Consols	Treviskey and Barrier.
Bedford United	Lelant Consols	Trelusbeck
Bell and Lanarth	Levant	Tywardreath
Bicton Consols.	Mary Ann	Unity Consols
Black Craig	Merllyn	United Mines (Tavisk.)
Bodmin Consols	Michell	United Mines (Gwen.)
Boscaswell Downs	Molland	Venton
Brewer	Mostyn	Wellington
Britannia Gold and Copper	Nansegolian	West Alfred Consols
Caradon Wood	Neptune	West Caradon
Carsons Creek	North Levant	West Darlington
Cathedral	North Frances	West Stray Park
Carvannal	North Basset	West Phœnix
Castle Dinas	North Pool	West Providence
Carn Brea	North Roskear	West Russell
Cwm Erfin	North Stafford. Coal	West Trethellan
Chyprase Consols	North Wh. Trelawny	Wheal Buller
Clive	Nouveau Monde	Wheal Carne
Comford	Orsedd	Wheal Catherine
Condurrow	Pendarves & St. Aubyn	Wheal Clifford
Cook's Kitchen	Penzance Consols	Wheal Golden
Carvannal	Phœnix Great Consols	Wheal Langford
Craddock Moor	Praed Consols	Wheal Samson
Devon Burra Burra	Rix Hill	Wheal Squire
Devon Consols North	Silver Valley	Wheal Tryphena
Dolcoath	Sourton Consols	Wheal Seton
Duke of Cornwall	South Frances	Wheal Sydney
East Alfred Consols	South Caradon	West Wheal Alfred
East Black Craig	South Condurrow	West Wheal Frances
East Margaret	Sidney Godolphin	West Wheal Robins
East Pool	St. Agnes Beacon	West Wheal Treasury
East Seton and Maude	St. Aubyn and Grylls	Wheal Tehidy
East Wheal Russell	St. Ive's Consols	West Basset (Tawton.
Esgair Llee	South of Scotland	Wheal Fortune (South
Garreg	South Wh. Basset	Wheal Gill
Gonamena	South Carn Brea	Wheal Langford
Great Sheba Consols	Tees Side	Wheal Lemon
Great Work	Trebarvah	Whitford
Great Wheal Alfred	Trefusis	Wood
	Trelawny	

And SHARES FOR SALE in the West Cornwall Railway.

Mines inspected by agents of experience and high respectability in any part of the kingdom within the shortest notice.—Nov. 19, 1852.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, No. 23, THREADNEEDLE STREET, in the CITY OF LONDON, and No. 28, NEW BOND STREET, PICCADILLY, returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their kind and liberal support, which has far exceeded his expectation, and begs to inform them that he continues to [illegible] business in the PURCHASE and SALE of GOVERNMENT STOCKS, [illegible] SECURITIES; also FOREIGN STOCKS and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS [illegible] and FOREIGN RAILWAY SHARES and SECURITIES, MINING SHARES [illegible]. Reynolds also begs to acquaint his friends and the public that he [illegible] practical knowledge of mining [illegible] having been [illegible] in the management of Mines a[illegible] 20 years [illegible] communication with the [illegible] in the United [illegible] therefore in a position to a[illegible] relative [illegible] mines, as well as to the merit of as[illegible] brought before the [illegible] Mr. Reynolds further begs to state that his charges on business transacted by him are strictly conformable to those made by other duly authorised Brokers of the City of London.

MINE INVESTMENTS.—A FEW SHARES in some of the most promising and valuable of the progressive MINES in CORNWALL and DEVON are at present to be DISPOSED OF, on advantageous terms. These mines are in full operation, and the underground works far advanced; while the machinery and surface erections being completed, purchasers have now the great advantage of coming in after these more tedious operations are concluded, and when the whole force and expenses are confined to explorations which will most probably yield valuable results, and which, indeed, are daily expected to lay open rich discoveries. The principle upon which they have been conducted, is to sink to a considerable depth before spending time and money in making drivings, being contrary to the usual practice in a majority of the mining operations of Cornwall and Devon, in which large sums of money and much time are thrown away in driving shallow levels. Shares in the mines alluded to can at present be purchased at much below the real value, and in some cases even considerably under the amount paid on them. Copies of the most recent statements of accounts and reports, along with the fullest information that may be required, may be obtained on application to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, 38, Threadneedle-street, London, to whom also application for the shares are to be addressed.

VALUABLE MINING SHARES.—FOR SALE, SEVENTEEN SHARES in WEST PAR CONSOLS, to the west of Great Par Consols, in the parish of St. Blazey, in the county of Cornwall.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. Wm. Bawden, mine agent, No. 2, Bank Chambers, Lothbury, City, London.

MINES TO LET.—TO BE LET, BY ROYALTY, ALL THE MINES of COAL and IRONSTONE under upwards of 100 acres of land, near the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal at Swindon, near Himley, Staffordshire.—For particulars, apply to Mr. James Perry, Swindon; or Messrs. Caldicott and Canning, solicitors, Dudley.

STEAM-COAL COLLIERY TO BE LET.—outlay of capital moderate.—For particulars, apply to Mr. W. Price Struvé, Swansea, Glamorganshire.

MINING TESTIMONIAL TO J. H. HITCHINS, ESQ., OF TAVISTOCK.

At a Meeting of gentlemen engaged in Mining enterprise, on the 9th day of October, 1852, at Tavistock, it was resolved,—

That Josiah Hugo Hitchins, Esq., should be recognised as the MINERS' FRIEND, in such a manner as his great energies in support of mining demand, and that a Memorial of the sentiments of his admirers should be presented to him by the subscriptions of his numerous and sincere well-wishers.

The amount subscribed to be paid into the Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock, to the Hitchins' Testimonial Account; or to Mr. H. Peet, Hon. Sec., 20, St. Helen's-place, London.—Subscription lists may be had at the Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock; or from Mr. Peet.

Incumbered Estates Court, Ireland.

MESSRS. STEWART, PIM, KINCAID, and WHITE, AGENTS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ESTATES IN IRELAND, are prepared to afford to persons desirous of making investments in land the FULLEST PARTICULARS, obtained from personal inspection, of many eligibly circumstanced estates intrusted to them for sale in the above court.

Offices, 13, Adam-street, Adelphi, London; and 6, Leinster-street, Dublin.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.

Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in DIVIDEND and respectably established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.

N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

Alfred Consols	Bedford United	Tresavean
Tremayne	East Darren	Treviskey
West Providence	Wheal Margaret	Trelawny
Great Devon Consols	Lewis	South Tolgus
South Frances	Tincroft	St. John del Rey
Wheal Seton	South Tamar	Cobre

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

North Vale of Towy	East Basset	Tamar Consols
North Damsel	Mary Anne	West Basset
Wheal Grenville	East Russell	Halamanning
Trefusis	Kilbricken	Wheal Neptune
West Towan		

Mining Offices, 33 Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

MINES.—This description of property is fast rising in public estimation, and is assuming its proper position in the rank of other public securities. The increased demand for metals, and the improvement in machinery and science, tend to the more profitable working of mines now than at any previous period. Good and safe mining property may be bought to pay the purchaser from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum. The dividends are declared and paid promptly either every two or three months, and the influx of capital which mining adventure is attracting, renders this security, when well selected, readily convertible. These remarks do not apply to the host of spurious schemes daily thrust upon the market, but only to the *bond fide* adventures which are under the management of miners and capitalists of tried experience and known respectability. Every information afforded and sales or purchases effected upon the best terms.—James Stevens Tripp and Co., mining offices, Lombard-street Chambers, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

MR. RYE is a BUYER in the following MINES, viz.:—West Providence, Gonamena, Mendip Hills, Tremayne, Treviskey and Barrier, Tresavean, West Caradon, and Craddock Moor.—Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street. Established 12 years.

TO THE DIRECTORS AND PROPRIETORS OF MINING COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—The ADVERTISER (a CORNISH MINER) is OPEN for an ENGAGEMENT, either at HOME or ABROAD, as MANAGER of GOLD, SILVER, or COPPER MINES. He has been four years at the Burra Burra Mines in South Australia; and has just returned from California, after a lengthened residence there; and has no doubt that, from his great experience and business-like habits, his services would be extremely valuable to any one requiring them.—Address (pre-paid) to Philip Phillips, Post-office, Devonport.

TO CAPITALISTS—MINING INVESTMENT.—A COMPANY is being FORMED for the purpose of WORKING an IRON MINE of large extent on the borders of SOUTH WALES. The vein is one of the richest in this country, and has been worked upwards of 200 years. The co-operation of three or four gentlemen is required on the Committee of Management, who can command about £250 each.—Address, "T. H.," Deacon's Coffee House, Walbrook, London.

TO GOLD MINING COMPANIES.—A GENTLEMAN being about immediately to PROCEED to AUSTRALIA, would be glad to ENGAGE with a COMPANY, as MINERAL SURVEYOR and MINING ENGINEER.—Address "G. P. M.," office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.—Nov. 16, 1852.

MEXICAN COMPANY.—The Committee of Shareholders appointed for the purpose of winding-up the affairs of the Company hereby give notice, that they are READY to TREAT with any party for the absolute DISPOSAL of the PROPERTY of the Company in Mexico, consisting of the PLANT, STORES, &c. The property was valued on the 31st of December last at about £30,000. The Company are, however, prepared to negociate the sale on the most liberal terms. This purchase would appear to offer to two or three enterprising individuals the opportunity of profitable employment.—Further particulars may be had on application at the company's office, 32, Great Winchester-street. J. M. MAUDE, Sec.

THE RHYMNEY IRON COMPANY are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the supply of a SLIDE LATHE, with bed about 18 ft. long, with head-stocks from 15 to 18 in. high, capable of cutting screws. And also for a SLOTTING MACHINE.—Tenders to be addressed to the secretary, 7, Laurence Pountney Hill, London.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR RENT, PREMISES capable of being CONVERTED into a ROLLING-MILL for BARS, SHEET-IRON, and TIN WORKS. Worcestershire or South Wales preferred.—Address, post paid, to "L. M.," Post-office, Birkenhead.

[This advertisement will not be repeated.]

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a good SECOND-HAND, from 16-in. to 20-in. cylindered, HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, for winding limestone, with cylindrical boiler for the same.—Apply to Mr. Hardon, Hawkesbury Colliery, near Coventry.

WANTED, a SECOND-HAND HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with bed-plate, complete, ready to lay down, from 18 to 22-in. cylinder, and 4 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. stroke.—Address, "A. Z.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-st., London.

TO MINERS, WATER-WORKS COMPANIES, AND OTHERS.—TO BE SOLD, a NEW PUMPING ENGINE, equal in power to one with a cylinder of 42 in. diameter. It is well arranged, and the quality of the workmanship is good.—May be seen on application to P. R. Jackson, Salford Rolling-mills, Manchester.

STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 70-in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, with a boiler of 11 tons, complete, now at Copper Bottom Mine, in the parish of Crowan, Cornwall. The agent on the mine will show the same; and further particulars may be obtained on application to the committee of the Copper Bottom Mine, Camborne.—Camborne, Nov. 15, 1852.

FOR SALE, an entirely NEW BOILER, now lying at Newport, Monmouthshire, made of best best Shropshire plates, 22 ft. long, 5 ft. 4 in. diameter, with a dome 2 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. diameter; and one tube the entire length, 2 ft. 6 in. diameter. This boiler is of the very best workmanship, was made for exportation, and HAS BEEN PROVED to 150 lbs. the square inch, to comply with the requirements of the Zollverein.—Apply to Mr. D. Lawrence, Pontypool, Monmouthsh.

FOR SALE.—SHARES IN SOME VALUABLE FOREIGN COPPER MINES, none of which have been hitherto offered for sale in the market. The investment is believed to be sure and profitable; and the mines are conducted by persons of the highest character and respectability.—Further information and particulars may be had on applying to Mr. B. P. Batten, No. 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-street.

FOR SALE, FIVE HUNDRED (4096th) PARTS, or SHARES, in the TREVALLICK SILVER-LEAD MINE, situate in the parish of St. Ive, near Liskeard, and in the centre of a good mining locality.—For all particulars, apply to P. Q. Roskilly, Liskeard.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS MINE.—A PARTY wanting cash WISHES TO DISPOSE OF from TWENTY to FIFTY of these SHARES, at 27s. 6d. per share. Also, FIVE SHARES in PHŒNIX GREAT CONSOLS, at 1¾ per share. Open till Thursday next. No one need apply unless to accept a sale.—Apply (by letter only) to "John," care of Mr. Onwhyn, news agent, Catherine-street, Strand, London.

GREAT BRYN MINE.—FIFTY SHARES in the above promising MINE TO BE DISPOSED OF (or any intermediate number) at the low price of 27s. 6d. per share.—Address, "W. X. Y.," Post-office, Kidderminster.

WHEAL MAUDLIN, LLANLIVERY, CORNWALL.—TWELVE (6144th) FREE PARTS or SHARES in this valuable MINE TO BE DISPOSED OF.—Apply to "C. W. J.," Post-office, Camborne, Cornwall.—Nov. 15, 1852.

ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders will be HELD at the office, 2, New Broad-street, on FRIDAY, the 3d December, at Two o'clock.

2, New Broad-street, Nov. 17, 1852. EDW. JOSEPH COLE, Secretary.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the TWENTY-FIRST HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND being £2 per share, free of income-tax, on the shares of this company, will be PAYABLE at this office on FRIDAY, the 24th December next, and every succeeding day, between the hours of Ten and Four.—Forms for claiming the dividend may be obtained at the company's offices, and must be left three clear days for examination previous to payment.

JOHN ROUTH, Managing Director.

No. 8, Tokenhouse-yard, Nov. 19, 1852.

Original Correspondence.

ON THE HISTORY OF SPANISH MINING.—No. V.

The Granada, or Mediterranean Range.

Sir,—In my last letter a brief idea was given of the physical and geological structure of the Spanish peninsula; I now propose to describe the great mountain range, which, commencing with the Rock of Gibraltar, forms its south-western coast to the plains of Murcia, a distance of nearly 300 miles, constituting the most important mineral district of Spain equally in ancient and modern times. Any detailed description of the geology of a mountain tract whose extension is nearly as great as from the Land's End to the Straits of Dover, and with an area (in its full geographical extent) equal to all the counties south of the Thames and the Severn, would here be out of place; and, although frequent journeys and innumerable observations have given me the means of accurately describing large portions of it, it is a task which may be long delayed, for want of leisure and other circumstances. I propose, therefore, to give merely such a brief outline as will serve to illustrate the peculiarities of this great mineral district in a mining point of view, and enable those generalisations and comparisons to be made which are of so much interest and importance to the scientific miner, who endeavours to guide his operations by a broader system than that founded upon merely local experience.

The culminating point, and, as it were, the *nucleus* of the above range, is the well-known "Sierra Nevada," whose lofty summits, covered with perpetual snow and huge glaciers, look down at a distance of seven or eight leagues on the fertile and romantic plain, or "vega" of Granada, the prospect embracing inland a large portion of the varied surface of Andalusia, and southward a vast expanse of the Mediterranean, finally limited by the faint outline of the distant coast of Africa. The highest peak (that of "Muley Hassan") is about 11,700 English feet in elevation, the "Picacho de Veleta," 11,420; and there are many other points in the range (which run nearly east and west) which are 9000 to 10,000 feet in elevation above the sea, from which the direct distance does not exceed about 30 miles.

Eastward and westward of these culminating points, which form the Sierra Nevada, and which extend for about 40 miles in length, the range assumes different local names; its elevation declines, and its direction becomes less marked and persistent, though generally trending a little north of east, and running nearly parallel to the coast. Thus the isolated "Sierra de Ronda," intermediate between Granada and Gibraltar, at its highest point (the peak of San Cristoval) is about 6000 feet in elevation. The Sierra of Estapona, still further westward, though lofty, cannot exceed from 2000 to 3000 feet; and the Rock of Gibraltar itself, though majestic, from its isolation and abruptness, rises but 1500 feet. If, however, we consider the coast of Africa on the opposite side of the Strait as the prolongation of the same chain, it rapidly increases in elevation again, as the high mountains between Ceuta and Tangier rise very abruptly for several thousand feet. It would be interesting, indeed, to study the geology of the opposite side of the Strait, and more especially the connection of the sister promontories—the Rock of Gibraltar and the heights behind Ceuta, the Mount *Calpe* and Mount *Abyta* of the ancients; but, on the African side, there is no security for personal safety beyond the range of the guns of Ceuta: I have seen, however, beautiful specimens of yellow copper ore from this locality.

Eastward of the Sierra Nevada, the same gradual decline of elevation takes place, though the Sierra de Filabres forms, for a great distance, a very marked and lofty chain, identical, in fact, with the Sierra Nevada itself, and only separated by the deep indentation of the Rio de Almeria. The lofty peak called the "Tete de Bacares," at a distance of 50 or 60 miles from Muley Hassan, has still an elevation of about 6000 feet. Further east, the "Sierra de Espuna" is about 3000 feet, while the Sierra de Cartagena, the most south-easterly part of the range, where it declines towards the Plain of Murcia and the great salt-water lake called the "Marmenor," is but 1600 feet in elevation. Perhaps, viewed on the great scale, the Balearic Islands, Majorca, Minorca, &c., may be regarded as distant outlines of the same range with the Sierra Nevada.

Between the principal range, whose course we have been tracing, and the sea there are several other ranges, some of great extent and elevation, not, however, at right angles to it, but generally approaching parallelism; and in these minor ranges it is, and generally at no great distance from the coast, that the principal mineral districts are situated. Such is the situation of the Sierra de Lujar, Sierra de Gador, Sierra Alhamilla, Sierra Almagnera, and the Sierras of Mazarron and of Cartagena.

The Sierra Nevada itself is composed of an enormous mass of *mica-slate*, very regularly deposited in immense strata, whose general inclination is to the northward. The mica-slate is of various degrees of texture, but generally rather fine-grained than otherwise, and abundantly spotted with garnets, of which very good octahedral specimens may sometimes be obtained. Below the mica-slate the only rock seen, and that but in one situation—the "Barranco de San Juan," on the northern slope, is serpentine of a fine green colour, and well adapted for ornamental purposes. It has hence been quarried in former times to adorn the cathedral and churches of Granada, though now rarely, if ever, employed. On the north slope of the Sierra, but commencing at a great distance below its summit, the mica-slate is covered by an immense tract of *transition limestone*, and in all the valleys and minor slopes are seen vast accumulations of coarse diluvial gravel and conglomerate. In some few situations the sand of the valleys, particularly those of the River Darro, contain grains of gold, though not abundantly; this has given rise to occasional gold-washing among the peasantry, from time immemorial, and, within the last two or three years, to more formal establishments for the same purpose, which have been attended with but little success.

The general composition of the minor ranges between the Sierra Nevada and the Mediterranean is mica-slate and clay-slate—sometimes extending to their summits, often still seen only in their lower portions, the summits being generally composed of transition limestone. Of these three rocks then, *mica-slate*, *clay-slate*, and *transition limestone*, the Sierra Nevada itself and its subordinate ranges are almost entirely composed, though in some of these mountains I have observed *gneiss*, as in the vicinity of Lubrin and in the Sierra Cabrera, near Vera. *White crystalline limestone* is also seen in some parts of the Sierra Nevada, and occurs in a thick bed at Fines, near Purchena, where it is quarried and worked for ornamental purposes.

The mineral character of these rocks presents nothing remarkable. The mica-slate, as before observed, is generally fine-grained, and, in the Sierra Nevada, often abounds in garnets; and in other localities, also in the *vicinity of eruptive rocks*, as near the Basaltic eruption of Antas and the trachytic rocks of Mazarron, the proofs of metamorphic action in the former site are very interesting. The clay-slate is of a pale blue colour, fine-grained, and not very hard; it is generally seen in very inclined and contorted strata, and contains numerous subordinate beds of quartz, evidently owing to a segregation of original siliceous matter. Contortions and beds of quartz are observed also in the mica-slate, but in a less degree, being generally more compact and indurated in its texture. The limestone appears in strata of great thickness, and particularly in the Sierra de Gador, between Berja and Almeria, it attains an enormous development. The limestone strata generally crown the summit of the mountains, presenting abrupt and jagged peaks and bold precipices; indeed, from its irregular contour it may generally be recognised at many miles distance. It is not unlike the carboniferous or mountain limestone of England, but generally of a darker colour, the texture differing from compact to sub-crystalline, which is most common; and, probably from the effect of metamorphic action, it is remarkably barren in fossils. The *orthoceratites*, however, some of extraordinary size, which have been found in the neighbourhood of Cartagena, with other circumstances, indicate that it belongs to the Upper Silurian System, and it is probable indeed that the members of this system attain a very considerable development in Spain, though the time for correct classification has hardly yet arrived.

From the great range of primary and transition rocks above described, many small rivers descend to the Mediterranean, their general course being north to south, or, more correctly, about south-east. These rivers seldom carry water more than two or three months in the year—when fed by the winter rains and melting of the snow in the spring; and the greater part of these waters never reach the sea, being drained off by innumerable artificial channels, to irrigate the cultivated land of the valleys. The subordinate ranges of mountains admit the passage of the rivers through narrow valleys, which appear nothing more than enormous rents, or fissures, afterwards modified by aqueous action; these mountain gorges open into plains of greater or less extent, evidently ancient estuaries, as they approach the Mediterranean. All these plains, and, indeed, the valleys of the rivers, for a considerable extent in the interior also, are composed of *tertiary strata*, presenting in the lower part of the series yellowish marls and clays of great thickness, with subordinate beds of micaceous sandstone, and very generally a superficial covering of coarse and highly indurated conglomerate. Fossils are in some localities abundant, and indicate that these strata belong to the most recent tertiary epoch, and there are not wanting bones of land animals, which point out the probability of their being overlaid in places by lacustrine deposits. This I have particularly observed near the Castle and "Eremita de San Diego," at Cuevas de Vera.

Such being the nature of the *stratified* series of rocks which principally compose the tract of country I am describing, I have next to notice the *unstratified*, or eruptive rocks, which are associated with them, and which, it will be seen, present a most interesting field of study to the geologist. In the Sierra Nevada itself, as before noticed, *serpentine* is seen below the mica-slate, and this rock is discovered at places, and often very extensively, throughout the whole *western* portion of the range. About eight leagues north of Malaga, and more especially between Casarabonela and Carrabraca, celebrated for its warm mineral baths, the serpentine forms a very extensive and rugged tract, which has latterly attracted much attention from the discovery of nickel, which forms small irregular veins and nodules in the joints and softer portions of the rock. Further westward, I have observed the serpentine in the slate range called the "Chapes de Marbella," where its junction with the slate is marked by the occurrence of a vein of argentiferous galena, much contaminated towards the surface by blende and iron pyrites, but becoming of better quality below. North of Marbella, serpentine occurs extensively mixed with slate; and in this district the celebrated mines of plumbago, belonging to the Government, are situated. The rich magnetic iron ores of Marbella are mined, or rather quarried, within a couple of miles of the town; the neighbouring rock is a grauwacke conglomerate, but the origin of these immense beds of iron is evidently connected with an eruptive mass of diorite. Between Marbella and Estepona the serpentine is again seen, forming an extensive tract, at the foot of the high sierras, but still considerably elevated above the sea, from which it is five or six miles distant.

But on examining the *eastern* half of the Mediterranean range—that is, from the neighbourhood of Granada to beyond Cartagena, a distance of about 150 miles—it is very remarkable that not a trace of serpentine is to be found. Eruptive rocks are, indeed, abundant, but they are of a totally different character; they consist of *trachytes* and *trachytic porphyries*, which are very extensively developed, and of *hornblendic rocks*, as *greenstone* and *diorites*, which occupy a smaller area, and finally of *basaltic rocks*, which are entirely confined to two particular localities near the Cabo de Gata, and remote from the principal range of mountains.

Trachytic rocks first make their appearance (so far as I am aware) in the southern slope of the Sierra de Gador; further eastward they form a considerable tract in the great Promontory of the Cabo de Gata, so well known to those who navigate the Mediterranean; they reappear again on the coast near Vera, and form a low range of hills about six miles in length, traversing the plain between the Sierra Almagrera and the Sierra Almagro. On the opposite side of the former sierra, towards Aguiles, patches of trachyte appear again, both on the coast and forming a rocky island about a mile distant from it. In the Lomo de Bas, east of Aguiles, I have observed a small patch of trachyte, not more than 20 yards in length, bursting through the slate; in the Valley of Mazarron the trachytes are very extensively developed, but, as usual, occupying a low elevation, and finally, in the neighbourhood of Cartagena, they again form a low continuous range. The occurrence of the metallic ores in the vicinity of these irruptions of trachytes and trachytic porphyries is very striking. They are evidently connected with the immense development of lead ore which has rendered the Sierra de Gador so celebrated, with those of argentiferous galena, which have conferred equal celebrity on the Sierra Almagrera; with the veins which are worked in the Lomo de Bas and Cuesta de Gor; with the deposits of silver-lead and alum which are wrought at Mazarron, and with the singular deposits of lead which have re-awakened the mining industry of Cartagena. The porphyritic trachytes sometimes approximate in character to the Cornish elvans.

The eruptions of *diorites* occupy more limited areas than those of trachytes, and are most abundant near Cuevas de Vera, where they are well exhibited in various parts of the Sierra Almagro and the adjoining ranges, and more particularly in the deep rocky valley of the Rio Almanzora, between Cuevas and Huercal. This valley is, in fact, nothing more than a deep, narrow, and winding chasm, which has split through the sierra called the Ballygona, and divided it in two, the eastern portion forming what is called the Sierra Almagro. It is difficult to imagine a scene of greater contortion and confusion than what the diorites have here occasioned in bursting through the stratified clay-slates and sandstones which form the range, and which are bent and twisted in the most singular manner possible, the sandstones appearing as if they had been fused, and attaining great induration in this vicinity. The eruption of these dioritic rocks has not been accompanied by any mineral development of importance; nevertheless, I have observed in their vicinity beds or masses of oxide of iron, considerable efflorences of iron pyrites, and in a few situations of the blue carbonate of copper. The *basaltic* eruptions occupy a comparatively limited area; they are seen most extensively upon the coast at the Cabo de Gata, assuming the usual columnar form when most compact, but passing through every gradation till they present a porous spongy mass, hardly distinguishable from recent lava. A second basaltic eruption is seen about 30 miles north-east of the former, near the small town of Vera. It forms a considerable black-looking conical hill, called Cabero de Santa Maria, which rises out of the plain, near the village of Antas, and from thence a dyke runs towards the sea between Vera and Garruetra in a south-easterly direction. The length of this dyke is six or seven miles, and its breadth at the surface is often very considerable; it cuts through the tertiary strata, which it slightly indurates, the clays appearing as if calcined in its vicinity. In the opposite direction, or to the north-west, this eruption has introduced great confusion among the slate and limestone rocks, and has brought to the surface a mica-slate, highly charged with garnets, identical, in fact, with that of the Sierra Nevada. This basaltic mass often approaches in character to modern lava, and, though I consider it as a dyke, it is not improbable from its great breadth that it has in places overflowed the surface.

I have now indicated, through in the briefest possible manner, and, therefore, imperfectly, the general features of this great metalliferous chain of mountains, which stretches nearly 300 miles in length from east to west, and whose highest points, at an elevation of 10,000 to nearly 12,000 feet above the Mediterranean, are never, even in this sultry climate, and in the most southerly latitude of Europe, free from snows and glaciers. The ores it produces most abundantly, and which in their extraction and reduction probably afford employment to from 30,000 to 40,000 persons, are silver, lead, and iron; but I believe I may say, that with the single exception of tin, there is no metallic ore but what has been found in greater or less abundance within its bosom, as I have seen gold, nickel, cobalt, copper, maganese, and zinc, and also plumbago and lignite, ornamental serpentines and marbles, and granular gypsum. The present paper has been devoted entirely to the geology of this district, as a needful preliminary, but in future ones I propose to describe in detail some of the principal mines, mining districts, smelting establishments, &c. Before concluding this letter, I would add, however, two or three general remarks upon those peculiar features which have struck me most frequently and most forcibly in my numerous journeys and examinations of what I have termed the "Mediterranean, or Granada range," and which, important as it is, is scarcely known in England.

1. The total absence of granite and granitic rocks, and in their absence, as might be inferred, the same fault of any ore or indications of tin.

2. The singular development, before noticed, of serpentine rocks in the *western* part of the range, and of trachytic and hornblendic rocks in the *eastern* part, these rocks, as it were, repelling each other, appearing at opposite points, and being never seen together in the same locality.

3. The entire absence of the carboniferous, and, indeed, of all the secondary group of rocks, in whose absence we find the tertiary strata resting immediately on clay-slate and mica-slate.

4. The great abundance of thermal and mineral springs, the temperature often very elevated, which break out at various points, but generally near the foot of the mountains.

In a mining point of view, I have repeatedly had occasion to remark—

1. The comparative paucity of mineral veins or lodes, and that when they do occur they are generally of short longitudinal extent, of a bunchy nature, and do not appear to make ore very deep. I need hardly observe that these peculiarities, notwithstanding the general richness of the ores, render the working of these veins very precarious, and that such works require extraordinary caution, and a good deal of local experience.

2. The great abundance of mineral deposits in beds, masses, nodules, isolated bunches, and other irregular forms, some of which are very remarkable, especially those of lead and iron; indeed, the deposit of lead ore in the Sierra de Gador is sufficient to form a study of itself, so unlike is it to the forms in which we are accustomed to meet with this metal.

3. The fact so strikingly observed in England and in Germany, that the lead found in slaty rocks, and in north and south veins, is very argentiferous, while that derived from limestone rocks is, without exception, poor in silver.

4. That mineral deposits always occur in the vicinity of the trachytes and trachytic porphyries, which seem to have exerted a remarkable influence in their development, and that the ores found at no great distance from them are very argentiferous, of which remarkable examples occur in the Sierra Almagrera and the vicinity of Mazarron.

5. Real "gossan lodes," similar to those of Cornwall, are exceedingly rare. I have seen them but in one locality, which was at a considerable elevation on the north slope of the Sierra Nevada. They appear strong and regular copper lodes, and show good spots of yellow ore, but little is known of them, as they are unworked, with the exception of some trifling surface excavations.

I may remark, before concluding this letter, that I possess various oolitic, and especially lias fossils, from the neighbourhood of Huescar, north of Baza, and also from the sierras north of Lorca, but I have not examined the localities they were obtained from, which are indeed, somewhat beyond the limits of the great metalliferous chain I have just described. These facts indicate, however, that on the north side of this chain, and particularly where it extends towards the Sierra Morena, forming the upper part of the great valley of the Guadalquiver, the singular gap which I have mentioned as existing between the tertiary and transition rocks is, at least partially, filled up by the secondary strata.

An English Miner.

Las Alpujarras, Spain, Aug. 30.

MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

Sir,—Since my last communication, but few events of interest in connection with mining have occurred. The quartz crushing business still goes on slowly—the number of mills working rather on the decrease. Two companies have lately been got up for working over the tailings from the mills, but I think they will hardly make a profitable business of it. The plan has been tried somewhat extensively on the Canada ledge, near Nevada, but the tailings were not found rich enough to pay the expense of working. There can be no doubt, however, that in some sections of the country a great deal of gold is lost in the refuse ore—sufficient, if it could be saved, to render many of the mills profitable which are now standing still.

Within the last few days, experiments have been made at Grass Valley to test a new process for extracting the gold by smelting, but I understand they were not successful: I did not witness them, but I believe it impossible to extract the gold by any such process. The very minute size of the particles of gold, and the refractory nature of the quartz, offer impediments to the saving the gold by this means which will, I think, be found insurmountable. A large mill has lately started at Union Hill, near Grass Valley, and with every prospect of success. The ore yields about 5*l.* per ton, and there is any quantity of it, and easily quarried. A great deal of gold is being taken out from the beds of the rivers, which are being very thoroughly worked; in fact, there is not a stream in the country which, for three-fourths of its length, is not running in an artificial channel made of planks, called here a flume: in some places these flumes run for a distance of six or seven miles without a break. The spectacle presented by the beds of our rivers, as seen from the overhanging hills, is extremely curious. The scenery generally is of the wildest character, such as would be expected in a mountain torrent rushing down with a fall of 200 feet to the mile; and these long straight wooden canals, in which the waters are now confined, have a very unromantic appearance, and anything but in accordance with the rest of the view. The beds of the streams are alive with human beings, the miners using the greatest activity to make the most of the short time that yet remains before the rains set in, for it is only at the lowest stage of water that these mountain torrents submit to any restraint; with the first heavy rain away go the dams, and once more the waters rush along their accustomed channels. Already some mischief has been done in the streams to the south by rains high up in the mountains, and from the unusual dampness of the atmosphere that has existed for some days there is every reason to expect early rains. Should the rain keep off till November, all the main streams of the country will have by far the largest portion of the gold they contain taken out this season. Some very rich spots are now being worked; one company of 10 men, on the Tuolumne, took out 2000*l.* the other day, and there are many instances in which companies are taking out from 200*l.* to 1000*l.* a day, and that for some days together. I believe that Feather River will yield the largest supply of gold this season. On about 10 miles of the stream, where it is flumed, and where there are from 1000 to 1500 hands at work, the average yield per day to a man was from 12*l.* to 15*l.*, and I believe that this is within the average. This large yield of gold has thrown a great deal into the market, and the price has slightly receded. Many of the claims, however, will not by a great deal repay the labour and money that have been expended on them; and on reviewing the immense amount of capital and labour that have been invested in these undertakings, I question if the owners will average more than 30*s.* or 2*l.* a day wages for the time they have been employed on them. The greater part of the work is done by hired hands, who receive 24*s.* a day wages, but the work is extremely hard.

There has been a great deal of sickness in the mines, the cholera having swept off in some places a very large portion of the inhabitants. At a place on the Yuba, called Barton's Bar, 29 died in three days, out of a population of 150. This fatal disease has shown itself but in few localities, but fevers have been very prevalent. Water companies, for carrying the water from the larger streams over the country, are still attracting considerable attention, although they are beginning to excite a little suspicion. One in the south, the Tuolumne River Canal Company, has failed; and the Bear River and Auburn Company, after starting with a capital of 14,000*l.*, which has been gradually increased to 75,000*l.*, are still in *statu quo*, without any chance of having the water in for some time, or at least before the rains set in, and then the artificial supply will not be so much needed. If these undertakings, however, do not pay so largely as was anticipated, many of them are undoubtedly good stock;—at any rate, they will be of great service in developing the resources of the country, for when we can once get the streams on the top of the ridges, they will wash out more gold than has ever been taken out of their beds.—Quartz: *Sacramento, Sept.* 29.

THE BLACK FOREST OF GERMANY.—No. III.

Sir,—Since my attention has been drawn to the mineral resources of the Black Forest, I have naturally been on the *qui vive* for the acquisition of information bearing direct upon the subject. In an excursion the other day, near the village of Schöneberg, a peasant showed me a piece of silver-lead ore, which he had picked up on one of the adjacent mountains. This specimen certainly appeared to me as rich as any I saw in Siberia. Rhomboid iron ore was shown me at Forbach (a favorite drive of Baden visitors), and chrome iron ore at Horbach, equaling what I have seen in Hungary. I was also informed that an old peasant had recently plowed up a piece of rich yellow copper ore in the neighbourhood of Riesbach, in the district of Oberharmersbach. I obtained this specimen, and it certainly equalled anything I have seen in Devonshire; and, considering the facilities for the development of this district, I am surprised that no capitalists have, until lately, turned their attention to it. Having often been subjected to the old taunt, that "a rich specimen is no proof of a profitable mine," and determined not to allow my credulity to become subject of speculation, I provided myself with letters of introduction, and started at once for Freiburg, the great university town of Baden. There arrived, I readily obtained the information I required, to confirm or otherwise the statements made to me by simple peasants and farmers. Here I found, scientifically arranged and classified, ores much richer than any in my possession. I found that Schöneberg was really celebrated for its silver-lead, and Oberharmersbach for its copper. As you may suppose, I was glad to find that I had not been misled. Had I been duped, my investigations would have stopped here, but finding it true, I at once dived into the standard mineralogical works of Germany, for a further insight into the subject.

I very soon found that the professor, *par excellence*, was Dr. Walchner, and that his works on geology and mineralogy had gained him a repute which admitted of no question: time and experience had proved the accuracy of his details, and acting, as usual, on impulse, I resolved upon going direct to the fountain-head. My wardrobe was soon packed, and myself a visitor at Carlsruhe. The learned doctor is Counsellor Aulic in the Ministry of the interior mountains, and a Professor and Director of the Polytechnic School at Carlsruhe, and one of the most intelligent and conversible men I ever met.

I am not generally given to the odious practice of instituting comparisons to the detriment of others, but this much I must say, that the urbanity of manners, and unaffected straightforwardness which characterised Dr. Walchner, placed him in favourable contrast with the generality of the self-sufficient German professors. His long experience and patient researches, as far as his native land is concerned, makes him an authority of unquestionable accuracy. He is no theoretical *savant* in the rostrum; the professor is literally and truly a practical miner, and has spent the greater part of his life in the exploration of the mountains and valleys of the Black Forest, making annual excursions with his pupils, practically to study mineralogy in the mines themselves. What famed Liebig has attained as a chemist, Walchner has attained as a mineralogist, and the works of both have found their way into every scientific library in Europe. The result of my acquaintanceship, as a pupil of the doctor, shall be communicated as I may have time and inclination.

Count de H——.

FALLACIOUS VALUE OF MINING SHARES.

Sir,—It was with particular satisfaction that I noticed in your Journal of the 30th October, the letter of your valuable correspondent, "Argus" (of Truro), on the above subject; and I feel convinced that I express the sense of the great body of your readers and that of the mining community in general, as well as my own, when I testify to the honest candour and ability with which he has treated the question in his statistical parallels of comparative value on this occasion. A certain writer has, however, observed that the world is full of ingratitude, and although I may feel disposed to deny that preposition in the amplitude of assertion in which it is advanced, still it will not excite the wonder of "Argus," that there are individuals who misconstrue the integrity of his motives whenever his expositions militate against their individual interests, and defeat the progress of ruinous or disreputable practices. He will not, therefore, be much surprised to find that there are persons ready to return him abuse instead of thanks for his public services on such occasions. A glaring instance of this kind occurs in your Journal of Saturday last, in which a new correspondent enters the field of controversy, under the specious signature of "A Shareholder," but in a style and manner so very presumptive, that he instantaneously impressed himself on my mind as the personification of the idea conveyed in the poet's couplet—

"Where London's column pointing to the skies,
Like a tall bully lifts its head and lies."

In the extreme of your impartiality, Mr. Editor, you may in the hurry of business have failed to notice that in the blind fury of his malignant attack upon "Argus" (of Truro), this "Shareholder" was labouring under some egregrious mistake as to "Argus's" identity, which it was in your power alone to remove. Had this explanation been given, it might have prevented this modern "Don Quixotte" from running a muck against some windmill of his own imagination, which he has mistaken for the giant "Argus," and thereby the natural consequence to the knight of the bilious countenance would have been avoided—that of measuring his long length on the ground, as the probable result of this promiscuous encounter. However, as the matter rests, our *immaculate* "Shareholder" will probably find that the shaft of malice which he has launched against "Argus" will glance harmlessly from his adamantine shield, and possibly recoil upon himself. On awakening from the stupor of his astonishment, I trust that "Shareholder" will be struck with the radient motto encircling the shield of "Argus"—"Honour is the first of virtues"—and hereafter learn to appreciate it.

We are frequently informed that opinions and tastes are arbitrary. According to mine, there was nothing in the address of this "Shareholder" to my dear "Mister Argus" and my dear "Mister Simplicity" to excuse the *absence* of either *gentlemanly manners* or "the *manners* of a *gentleman*," or to entitle him to a departure from that line of courteous etiquette due from one public writer to another—especially towards one like "Argus," whose indefatigable and talented labours have established him as a standard of authority, as well as of veracity, in the estimation of the mining community. Bad examples are often infectious, and I must, therefore, apologise if I therein imitate the one before me, and address this new correspondent as "my dear Mister Shareholder," and say unto him (in the words of the late Sir Robert Peel's address to Daniel O'Connell), "*I thank thee, Jew*, for that *dear* word!" I then proceed to inform *him* that his conceit has outstripped his judgment, in the assertion that he knows "Argus" beneath his disguise as intimately as he knows himself. According to my estimation, he knows in reality as little of "Argus," and "Argus" of him, as the Rock of Cwmdyle may be supposed to know of the Rock of Gibraltar. Neither do I imagine that the true interests of our mining society would be much advanced by their more intimate acquaintance—"Argus" being the advocate of legitimate mining, and in favour of those mines which have been, which are, and (which it is to be hoped for a long period to come) will continue to be eminently rich and profitable; his opponent, the advocate of those whose wealth is still problematical and concealed in the womb of speculative uncertainty, in no way beneficial to any beyond the purlieus of the *Stag Market*. If, therefore, our "dear Mister Shareholder" had applied his "*empirical salve of honesty*" to his own eyes, it would have been to a more befitting purpose; it might probably have removed those optical illusions or delusions under which he labours, and prevented him from so grossly committing himself as he has done in his present attack upon "Argus." Whether "Argus" (of Truro) will condescend to reply to this specimen of the "dear Mister Shareholder's" presumed "clairvoyance" I am at a loss to imagine; but whether he does so or not, I consider the present an interesting subject, as well to the public as to those personally engaged, and, in the spirit of true chivalry, beg leave to enter the lists and to take part in the controversy.

To elucidate the merits of the questions at issue, I need not enter very minutely into each and several of the self-laudations of our would-be *amiable* "Dear Mister Shareholder," as that might require space beyond the convenience of your Journal; but, in so doing, I will endeavour to bring forward the leading points in as fair and succinct a manner as possible, and leave the public to form its own opinion of the respective claims to veracity and confidence on the part of the two conflicting antagonists.

"Argus" (of Truro), in his letter of the 30th October, enumerates 11 mines which have paid 763,308*l.* in dividends, and which mines still continue to pay dividends, from actual returns, in probably the same ratio; and, notwithstanding their undoubted worth, the real market value of these mines is quoted at 17,600*l.* less in amount than the same number of mines which not only have paid no dividends, but which, in point of fact, have as yet raised or sold but little or no ores at all. "Argus" scarcely offers any further remark on these discrepancies, beyond the evidence of statistical facts and figures (certainly most stubborn things), but merely submits those statements to public attention, and inquires whether such a state of things is natural, healthy, or even rational. The decision, on merits, is still left to public opinion and discussion.

No doubt it is this self-instructing publicity which opens the eyes of the discerning to the evidence of truth advanced by "Argus," which makes the "galled jade wince." But still there exists herein nothing that can justify the imputation of the "Dear Mister Shareholder"—that "Argus" was a disappointed suitor for shares and commissions in his mines, and that it is all "envy, hatred, and malice," to find that his company could dispense with the bribe, and do without him.

Now, in juxta-position to the above, what, it may be asked, is the case advocated by the "Dear Mister Shareholder," as the one preferable to that of "Argus?" The *reverse* of "Simplicity," most certainly, for by the utmost stretch of ingenious subtlety he endeavours to demonstrate that the 11 *non-paying* and *ore-searching* mines command a greater value than those enumerated by "Argus," in the market, because parties may suppose them to contain that immense wealth which has been extracted from the others, "and that the oyster having been swallowed, nothing remains but the shell;" purposely overlooking the fact, that these same eleven mines, in "Argus's" parallel, are all favourite working mines, paying regular and profitable dividends; and also in no way subject to calls or liabilities in the manner alluded to by "Mister Shareholder." However, it is evidently his desire to avoid all allusion to the manner in which the prices of shares in these his "virgin bals" are fictitiously represented in the public market. Will he state that he is not cognisant of the "thimble-rigging" occasionally practised in that department of mining operations? Or that he, himself, would be the *purchaser*, instead of the *seller*, at any such quoted prices as he alludes to? Does he, for one moment, imagine that the whole of the eleven "virgin bals" would sell for the amount of one solitary mine of the parallel list, if offered for public sale in the open market?—If not, then why should this system of deception be practised at the expense of the community? "Mister Shareholder" must excuse me if I express, also, my disbelief in his assertion that he is a large shareholder in several of the "virgin bals" under discussion, or that he troubles his pocket very much on their account, unless to store away the beneficial pickings from free shares, gratuitously or ingeniously obtained. I may be wrong in my surmise, but if he will name the favoured bal—the veritable oyster containing the pearl of inestimable price—for which some demand has been made on his pocket, I shall be more ready to attach faith to his statements, and to judge whether he has already swallowed the oyster, and keeps the shells for his clients: or whether the co-adventurers may justly expect large returns for their purchases of shares at the premiums he assures us to have obtained. But I come at last to the "apex of admiration," and applaud his candour, in the avowal that "Argus's" statement has proved the best recommendation of his shares to the public, and that, in virtue of the rule of contrary, the uncertain mines are preferred to those which are paying dividends; and that an increased value in price is paid to him (as he, in his great simplicity imagines) out of sheer spite towards "Argus!" This being the case, I cannot say that "Mister Shareholder" is very gracious in returning thanks, or in evincing his gratitude for such friendly services.

The concluding paragraph in "Mister Shareholder's" letter was certainly in very bad and vulgar taste, which I am loath to imitate; therefore, in taking leave, I would only proffer this advice—that he dismiss envy, hatred, and malice, from his heart, and that in the future use of his talents he will do well to conform to the spirit of the motto which I have imagined and introduced as that of "Argus."—An Englishman.

Nov. 10.

FALLACIOUS VALUE OF MINING SHARES.

Sir,—In your last, two writers, under the signature of "Benevolus" and "D," occupy as much space in attempting to take up the gauntlet as my letter of the 28th October did, fully detailing particulars; and you must admit that these joint and separate communications go about as near to rebut any part of what I have advanced upon the subject, as that relating to the "Black Forest of Germany" in the page preceding. If your two correspondents are regular readers of your Journal (which I doubt), they will find, particularly in the last two or three years, that my letters have strictly been directed to those who are *not* "*watchful and vigilant*," rather than to those who are, in the hope that a word or two of caution might be of service to them, as in many score instances has proved to be the case; and I hold proofs enough in my possession to convince the most sceptical that such is the fact.

Before and since the publication of the letter referred to, my attention had, and has, been called to the matter in question; and I can furnish more than two such separate lists and comparisons. My wish was—first, to have seen whether either party connected with the first-named mines (viz., those that have not yet sold a ton of ore) would venture to argue, by any reasonable means, why their property, in its bud and infancy, should stand on a parallel with its opposite and successful neighbour, who has paid a large sum in dividends, is doing so at the present time, and yet only bears a similar price in the list you publish weekly. The sharebrokers will tell you that the first list of mines bears no such price or value in the market, that they are frequently unsaleable at all, and that they have scarcely had a transaction to do in them. I know this from "my numerous correspondents," who have forwarded me the brokers' letters to prove it; and I will take upon myself here to answer for the shareholders in the dividend-paying mines, that they would not exchange their share in one mine for a similar holding in all the lot specified.

During the period I have mentioned at least 100 mines, that once blazoned forth at high premiums, have been extinguished, and are forgotten, except by the unwatchful parties who had been deluded, and have sacrificed their money in them, and have good cause to repent it. As these rushlights went out, three or four a week,

others were ushered into temporary existence, and so the game continues to this day, and thereby legitimate mining is retarded. At the termination of the present year I purpose furnishing you with a detailed account of these projects, which will not prove very agreeable to many that were the means of foisting them into public notice. The money thus wofully sacrificed would have furnished the means of working at least a score of promising concerns into a perfect state, and given employment to the labourers resident in their locality. This brings me to that part of "Benevolus's" letter as regards having ample capital at starting, so as to avoid the constant necessity of calls. In this he is quite correct; no one deprecates the sixpenny, the shilling, and the paltry little calls, making bi-monthly, more than myself; the last three or six monthly lists published in your Journal show enough, though not the true extent of them. "Benevolus" states, that "four of the mines quoted (not selling ores) justify the prices they at present bear, having been brought out on a wholesome and legitimate principle, the required capital at once subscribed for, without an appeal to the public by advertisements," &c. He neither names them, nor shows that the whole of the "capital subscribed for" has been, or is to be, actually expended in machinery, and the developement of the mines; a large portion may possibly go in cash or free shares to the concoctors, and render calls necessary hereafter. Nor does he attempt to prove how "the prices they at present bear" are justified. The latter part of his paragraph creates a very great doubt; for, in innumerable instances, I have found that schemes brought out "without an appeal to the public by advertisements," &c., but "for private circulation only," are flattering and delusive, such as "the dues are moderate, and arrangements have satisfactorily been made with the present proprietors for the surrender of their rights." Such surrender of rights are sometimes monstrous; take, for instance, the Cwmdyle Rock and Green Lake, the fourth on my list. What do they surrender? why the old Snowdon Mine. "The property there is in a most dilapidated state; the machinery, cottages, and buildings torn to pieces, and requiring an extensive outlay of capital to put them into a proper state for use." This is the manager's own statement. What do they surrender for such a very valuable lot? why, first, 6000 shares of 3*l.* each—*i. e.* 18,000*l.*, two-thirds of which, or 12,000*l.*, to carry interest at 6*l.* per cent. per annum, thus saddling the other shareholders with a payment of 720*l.* a year for interest, that sum being due on the 11th September last, when they had only 1*l.* 14s. 4d. in hand to pay it with. According to their own financial statement, the whole receipts of the company have been from the deposit shareholders, and only amount to 1434*l.* 11s., not enough to pay two years' interest. The payments also show 228*l.* 10s. for agencies; 253*l.* 12s. 3d., the total amount expended underground! sundry payments (very ambiguous), 272*l.* 1s. 10d.; and when one of the unfortunate depositors stood up at the meeting to propose that one or more of their party should form part of the committee, he was outvoted by the more powerful by ten to one: who were they? why, of course, the holders of the free shares, entitled to the 720*l.* per annum interest. Thus, they are managing and auditing their own accounts and "sundry payments." These fortunate individuals, with their 3*l.* shares, are likewise rating them in the market (according to your list) at 5½*l.* each—*i. e.* 33,000*l.*; and as only 1476 of the 4000 deposit shares have been taken, there remain 2534 to issue, which they modestly ask 3*l.* 10s. each for. This is only one out of the eleven mines, and these facts come from their own printed statements, showing that the concern trumpeted forth at a value of 47,000*l.* has been constituted by the *bagatelle* of 1434*l.* 11s., and yet stands on a par with North Pool Mine; while all the money embarked in the former would not pay for six shares in the latter. Should such things be? I have selected this concern out of the eleven, having been assured by some friends in London that the scurrilous "Shareholder" in your last mistakes me for another party—one with whom he has some litigation or lawsuit respecting the old Snowdon Mine. His letter is too contemptible for me to reply to; for although I know the mine and its locality I am a stranger to all who are, or have ever been, interested in it, and should prefer a small holding in our Cornish North Pool to the entirety of Snowdon's Green Lake.

"Benevolus" says that I shall "render the mining public an incalculable service by stating the proofs with which I am acquainted." This, then, is one; let him name and answer the trifling interrogatories I have put as to the "four" he alludes to, and if I am in error, it will be pleasing on my part to admit it, and remove the pure metal from amongst the dross. Cannot he furnish you with the bi-monthly or quarterly statements, if the workings have extended over so long a period? which several, I can vouch for it, have not.

"D." has more to do with "despotic" and the "fallacious mode of thinking" than myself. I detest the former character. Whilst he has no "hesitation in saying, it would be easy to show" by one local fact that I am in error; let him give this one fact, or more, and I will soon prove to him that I am more "locally" acquainted with the mining districts than he, perhaps, is aware of, having resided in them for nearly 40 years, that period being chiefly occupied in mining pursuits only.

Nov. 11. ARGUS (of Truro).

GREAT CRINNIS AND STANAGWYN MINES.

SIR,—It affords me much pleasure to hear "Argus" saying "I challenge Captain Webb *boldly*," which I readily accept; and as my *yes* will remain at par with his *no* until facts are ascertained, and this cannot be done until a fair investigation decides the matter, I propose that "Argus" sends some respectable and impartial judge to meet me with another, and if they do not allow his statements to be unfair and unjust, I will pay the expenses, and give definite answers to his questions, although he did not say where, or for what purpose, he scraped up the ores mentioned in the Journal of the 2d ult., about four years after the mine was full of water; but as long as he keeps in the bush no man or party of men have a chance to defend themselves; therefore, Englishmen will not receive this—especially after the ungentlemanly manner in bringing forward my report on Stanagwyn. It is true I reported on this mine, and gave my careful opinion on the worth of the stuff at surface, and what might be done underground; the result was, after stamping this stuff it proved to be equal to my report, and for some reasons the company have not since explored the underground workings; therefore, I deny "Argus" having a right to condemn any man's report until a fair trial takes place. This is evading the question at issue, and it is *unmanly*. I could bring forward sad errors made by "Argus" in the county, and out of England; but no man of principle would attempt it—*uncalled* for. Until he proves himself a "*bold man*," by throwing off his disguise, I shall consider further trespassing on your columns will be a waste of time.—J. WEBB: *St. Austell, Nov.* 4.

FAT-WORK AND WHEAL VIRTUE CONSOLIDATED MINES.

SIR,—I observe in your Journal of last week that my name is mentioned as having inspected Fat-work and Wheal Virtue Consolidated Mines, belonging to Messrs. Prockter and others, which, I beg to say, is a mistake. I have not inspected the mines, nor made any report thereon; it is true I was asked to do so on Thursday last, but sickness prevented me. I shall be very glad for Mr. Prockter, if he gets a good mine, he being, as I hear, a large shareholder—indeed, if I take it according to his statement, it is a real good mine already, for 50 men to be put to work at once on one-quarter tribute. I am sorry for the purser that I am thus obliged, for the sake of my own character, to defend myself by contradicting his statement, having known him for several years to be highly respectable. Moreover, it might fairly be assumed that if by Lady Day next the 15 tons of tin per month were not forthcoming, the agents who reported to that effect had erred in judgment. J. PUCKEY.

St. Blazey, near St. Austell, Nov. 16.

P.S. I laugh at the idea of my friend Prockter going to knock off 100 eyes from "Argus" (of Truro); does he know that he will have 900 left still?—a pretty good way to investigate the mysteries that every now and then are concocted to blindfold the public. I write this without any allusion to the above-named mines; and, at the same time, to say that I have read several of "Argus's" letters recently, which I consider highly justifiable, and think that he might even extend his vision a little further—J. P.

CWM DARREN MINE.

SIR,—Having visited these mines, I found the engine-shaft sunk 9 fms. under the 10 fm. level, and will be completed to the 20 fm. level in a fortnight from this time. The shaft from the 10 fathom level has been sunk on a good course of silver-lead ore, yielding on an average, for the part carried, nearly 1 ton per fm. The 10 fm. level has been driven west nearly 30 fms.—all of which has opened ground that will yield profits on its being worked away. The 10 east has been driven about 15 fathoms—the greater part of which has opened ground that will yield little profit on its been worked. For the last 3 or 4 fms., until the present, the lode has been poor, but has now a much better appearance, and is yielding a fair quantity of copper. There were cleaned about 25 tons of rich copper ore, and 6 tons of silver-lead ore had been sent to Aberystwith; the wet weather for the previous three weeks had considerably retarded their progress in dressing, or these quantities would have been considerably more. There is a very large quantity of lead and copper now broken, lying underground, which has been increasing on the stulls for several months past, which can now be taken away and dressed to advantage; and altogether, considering the advantages of the mine for water-power, and being situated between two of the richest mines worked in the county of Cardigan—viz., Cwm Symlog and Darren—I am of opinion that we cannot fail in making it a very profitable mine.—W. BARNETT, Sec.: *Nov.* 19.

P.S. Specimens of the ore may be seen at the offices of the secretary, 25, Philpot-lane.

A "MINE ROYAL."

SIR,—Observing in your last Journal that you have drawn attention to this question, possibly I may be able to afford some little information on the subject, which may prove of interest to your readers. As early as the reign of Henry III. it was customary for our kings to exercise the prerogative of mines royal. It has been stated that the Act of 5th Henry IV., against the multiplication of metals, was principally directed against the alchemists of that day, one of whom, Sir George Ripley, is said to have been so rich that he gave 100,000*l.* to the knights of Malta. This monarch's reign, it is well known, was perpetually disturbed by plots and conspiracies, and it has been upon more than one authority recorded that one of the reasons for the enactment was the fear of the power to create dissensions it would give the subject who should possess the knowledge of transmuting the baser metals at will. This statute must, however, have been a dead letter, for I find so early as the 24th of his grandson, Henry VI., a patent was granted to Sir Edmund de Trafford, and Sir Thomas de Ashton, Knts., of Lancashire. This is recited in *Fuller's Worthies*, vol. 1, p. 555, and is as follows:—"The King, to all whom, &c., greeting. Know ye that whereas our beloved and loyal Edmund de Trafford, Knt., and Thomas de Ashton, Knt., have, by a certain petition, shewn unto us that they were willing, by the art or science of philosophie, to work upon certain metals, to translate imperfect metals from their own kind, and then to transubstantiate them by the said art or science, as they say, into perfect gold or silver, unto all manner of proofs or trials to be expected or endured, as any gold or silver growing in any mine, notwithstanding certain persons ill willing and maligning conceive them to work by unlawful art, and so may hinder and disturb them in the trial of the said art or science. We, considering the premises, and willing to know the conclusion of the said working or science, have granted and given leave to the said Edmund and Thomas, and to their servants, that they may work and trie the aforesaid art and science lawfully and freely without any hindrance of us or our officers whatsoever, any statute, act, ordinance, or provision, made, ordained, or provided to the contrary notwithstanding. In witness whereof, the King, at Westminster, the 7th day of April." In *Plowden's Reports*, an account is given of the judgment which took place in a disputed cause in Hilary term, the 10th of Elizabeth. It concludes thus:—"And therefore it seemeth reasonable to consider the nature of a poor mine, and the value of the gold and silver in the base metal, and that the product be of such value that it countervail the charge of getting, or otherwise there is no reason that it should draw the property of the base metal to the Crown; but if otherwise, then it is to be a mine royal." In the 16th of Charles I., Feb. 9, 1640, the following opinion was given by several eminent lawyers:—"Although the gold or silver contained in the base metal of a mine in the lands of a subject be of less value than the base metal, yet if the gold or silver do countervail the charge of refining, or be of more worth than the base metal spent in refining, this is a mine royal, as well as the base metal as the gold and silver belong to the prerogative of the Crown. It may be remembered that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Mines Royal Company, then a powerful and influential body, obtained their charter, and from that period it would seem claimed certain royalties as holding from the Crown, which rendered this prerogative extremely vexatious to others working mines. At the conclusion of the reign of James II., a Sir Carbury Price worked a lead mine called Est-kyr-kyr, in South Wales. It was pretended that the silver contained in the lead was such as to render it of great value and a mine royal, and an action was commenced on the part of the Crown and the Mines Royal Company; after some years litigation, the Attorney-General was directed to enter a *noli prosequi*, and Parliament, considering the ill effect that this law had on mining enterprise, in the 5th of William and Mary, passed a bill, of which the following is the commencement:—"Whereas, by a clause in an Act of Parliament made in the first year of their Majesties' reign, entitled an 'Act to Repeal the Statute made in 5th of Henry IV.,' it is amongst other things enacted that no mine of tin, copper, iron, or lead, shall hereafter be adjudged, reputed, or taken to be a royal mine, although gold or silver may be extracted out of the same." Permission is given to all subjects to search and work for mines in every part of England, Wales, and Berwick-upon-Tweed, with the exception of the tin mines of Cornwall and Devon. The Crown, however, reserves to itself the right that it can, until thirty days is expired after the ore is laid on the bank, washed, and made merchantable, purchase it at the following rates per ton:—16*l.* for copper, 2*l.* for tin, 2*l.* for iron, and 9*l.* for lead. This Act in no way to prejudice the charters granted to the tinners of Cornwall and Devon, who are further confirmed in their privileges. The Act contains several minor details, but the extract I have given, to my thinking, is all that bears on the present question. C.

Paddington, Nov. 8.

MESSRS. GIBBONS AND RYAN EX PARTE "A. B. R."

SIR,—It is excessively to be regretted, when an important subject is under discussion, that there is always a set of persons who constitute themselves the "tail" of a party, and think they do great service, like urchins in the street, in following behind and pelting dirt at their betters. Of this class appear to be, amongst the advocates of the "hot water cure," your correspondents, "A. B." and "Scientia," who have lately donned a new jacket and come out as a "Mine Engineer." Whilst an important question, which has conferred particular distinction one way or the other on a Parliamentary Committee, is undergoing strict investigation, these boys cannot be silent; but, like other noisy idlers, indulge in inflated abuse—*de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*. It is true, bladders expanded with noxious effervescence have no serious weight; but they are offensive when burst in the face. It certainly must be the hardest trial for a man of sense, who has taken Mr. Gurney's prominent position, to have to bear the plaudits and "most sweet voices" of such supporters. I am led to these remarks on party personality by "A. B. R.'s" assertion, that "he knew Mr. Gibbons's *party* would not relish *him* being classed with Mr. Ryan"—thus admitting that under a party spirit he stated something incorrect, *merely because it would not be liked*. How miserable is this upon a question where *human life* is at stake. What honest men *like* is truth; what they *dislike* is falsehood, either open or insinuated. He is unable to appreciate that neither Mr. Gibbons's or "his party" care two straws about a controversy on "originality." Let the man in the moon be the inventor, if it is worth any one's while to prove it. What we care about is, that certain *facts* existing not in the moon, but in Staffordshire, should be *seen* and *investigated* upon their *merits* as they exist *now*; and I cannot doubt that the New Institute at Newcastle, which is far the most promising combination which has yet been developed for promoting *real science* (not the bombastic twaddle of "Scientia") in mines, especially if conducted on the high principles so admirably set forth by Mr. Wood, will give every attention to these *facts* and to the *capacities* involved in them, the question of "originality" is entirely subsidiary, and can be settled afterwards by any one who pleases. In the interval it may be worth while to quote the following passage from Mr. Gibbons's paper, read at the Birmingham Institute, April 1851:—"A plan was suggested by Mr. Ryan to drive a gas drift along the cross or upper edge of the area of the body of coal intended to be worked, or encircling the coal in some cases, under the mistaken idea that the gas, from a distance even of a mile or more, would rise to the highest point of the mines, and the coal be thus gradually drained. Laying aside the question of expense, which would be a sufficient obstacle, such a gas drift, even if it had intersected the coal through the whole thickness, would have had no effect whatever; for nothing short of dividing the coal into sections or squares, of not more than 15 yards, would be of the least service, and that must be done vertically and horizontally; for the first slip, or black face, will interrupt the release of the gas, as any smooth face forms an impervious barrier to its passage."

As "A. B. R." knows all about it, he may perhaps detect an incorrectness in this passage, sufficient to maintain a controversy on originality, if he thinks that more important than human lives.

For my own part, I never heard that Mr. Ryan had any plan for making the levity of inflammable gas a means to promote a current of pure air in the workings. It effects this precisely as the steam-jet does, *only without cost*. Neither did I ever hear that Mr. Ryan had a peculiar plan for sinking shafts to develope this action, and to effect the winning of a colliery at half the present expense. As these are the two *most* important features in Mr. Gibbons's *combination* of arrangements, "A. B. R." will perhaps point out the "important principles where the two systems are identically the same." We can then, as the Scotchmen say, "boo to his superior judgment."

Nov. 9. DAVID MUSHET.

Erratum.—In my letter on "Patent Laws," page 534, 7th line from the bottom, for "scientific *rights*" read "scientific *lights*."

SULPHATE OF STRONTIA.

SIR,—Sulphate of baryta is abundant and cheap, and extensively used for painting and other purposes, and the baryta extracted from it for precipitating sulphuric acid amongst other cases, in one of the processes (Dubrunfaut's) for refining sugar. But baryta is poisonous, and soluble in solution of sugar, so that in unskilful or incautious hands, it might be not fully separated, and render the sugar (or treacle) unwholesome, as has been the case with lead in Scoffern's process. Strontia is not poisonous, and precipitates sulphuric acid nearly as well as baryta, and sulphate of strontia not only resembles sulphate of baryta in the natural state, but accompanies it in variable proportions. It may, therefore, be worth while, where sulphate of baryta occurs in quantity, especially in the vein stone of lead mines, to have it assayed for strontia, which when present in sufficient proportion, would pay handsomely for extraction, being in demand for the carmine flame in fireworks, as well as a safe and wholesome substitute for baryta in the above-named sugar process. The colour is unimportant, as it will come out in extracting the strontia. Almost any very heavy stone, not very hard, and yielding no metal, may be worth examination, particularly from a vein of lead ore.—J. PRIDEAUX: *Nov.* 18.

THE COPPER TRADE.

SIR,—Under this head my respected namesake in London invites me to assist him in showing up "some of the secrets of the smelting monopoly," as more worthy of my pen than weekly "breaking butterflies upon a wheel."

Allow me to ask him what would be the result? Mr. Thomas Irving Hill has occupied this ground for a very considerable period, and his pen is not too feeble to cope with the subject; his statements have never been controverted; he has had 40 years' experience; he was sent down to Cornwall by his respected and talented uncles, Messrs. Pascoe and W. Grenfell, the greatest smelters of the day, and he acted for them for nearly 30 years; he has a patent for a peculiar method of smelting, and certainly possesses a thorough practical knowledge of the business.

Knowing him for that period, and seeing him for years at the public ticketing representing the above-named firm, and also others, in the capacity of a purchaser, I give him credit for possessing a knowledge of the "secrets of smelting," and desire not to devote my pen to a subject that he has already undertaken, more especially as I notice that the smelters themselves do not attempt to controvert his statements, but, as they ever did, keep in the back ground, and let others do the needful for them. They have "secrets," and I do not blame them for keeping them. Who are the parties that have attempted to dispute what Mr. Hill has advanced? Why, a "Furnaceman," and a "Puddler!" Not having the least desire to submit my remarks to the scrutiny and observation of parties who fail to repiy in the language befitting gentlemen, and finding that my humble attempts to expose the trickery and caution the unguarded capitalist against the high premiums exacted in most of the new mining speculations daily coming forward brings on me the sneers and jibes of the concoctors of such schemes, I would rather retire from the field, and let what I have already advanced prove to be fact or otherwise (the time is not far distant), before I attempt to address the public again as—ARGUS (of Truro): *Nov.* 16.

MINING IN ST. TEATH.

SIR,—The "Treburget Tributer," being employed in his daily vocations, has consequently been precluded from paying that attention to Mr. Julian's letter that its import apparently demands until now. It would seem from Mr. Julian's epistle, which appeared in your Journal of the 6th inst., that he entertains serious doubts of his own competency, now he has left the Bicken, to discriminate between a St. Agnes lode and a St. Teath one. Hence, I presume, his object of putting the question to me as to what is the name of the lode that he has secured in his sett, and which he states to have carried so far on the point of his dial—more practically speaking, the "dousing rod." I must confess my ignorance to Mr. Julian, so far as this—that I am not aware the lodes in that neighbourhood, with one or two exceptions, are designated by any particular name. The one, however, that he holds in such estimation, as being a near relative of that ungrateful lode I so complained of in my last, was, some years since, known as "Slippery Johnny's" lode, more recently as Gripe's lode. For a more practical definition of this phraseology, I must beg to refer him to the lord of Suffenton, who will, no doubt, satisfy him on that head. Secondly, there appears great indecision on the part of Mr. Julian to determine whether my quondam friend is of the quadruped or the aerial species, as he talks of it going across the valley, and to the summit of the western hill, entertaining doubts at the same time if it has not soared afloat. If he is quite certain of its being the former, an application to Capt. Peard, or to Dr. Chorles, is not likely to be unsuccessful; but if of the latter species, he can, I am sure, readily procure the services of the two unerring marksmen (Jemmy Linken and David Daddle), who, with their well-tried gun, will show their skill and dexterity in fetching him down. The information conveyed in Mr. Ennor's letter in a previous week, should have sufficed Mr. Julian. If, however, he can, either by dog or gun, catch Treburget lode, my advice to him is to turn it to a good account. One thing, however, is quite certain—there are very few sage people, in possession of real treasures, who will proclaim it on the house-top. TREBURGET TRIBUTER.

Truro, Nov. 16.

COAL AND IRON TRADE.—At a meeting of the coal and iron masters west of Dudley, at the Talbot Hotel, Stourbridge, on Friday, it was agreed to raise the thick coal colliers 3d. per day, making their wages now 4s. per day. They also came to the resolution not to advance the price of coal or iron. The coal trade continues very brisk, and fears were entertained that the colliers would not go to work for less than 4s. 6d. per day, being the amount they gave notice for; but after playing the greater part of the week they have returned to their work at the price now agreed upon. They still appear to be very dissatisfied, and it is thought that before long they will all give notice together, so that their time may expire simultaneously. Nothing has been said about raising the wages of the thin coal and stone miners, which has caused great dissatisfaction among them, and in some instances they have ceased working. The colliers in the neighbourhood of West Bromwich are determined not to work unless they are paid 5s. per day, and many of them are out upon the strike. The iron trade continues very brisk, and a very large iron manufacturer of the neighbourhood of Dudley has issued a circular stating that he will not take any more orders this year, and it is confidently expected that another rise will take place at quarter day, although iron has risen within the last few months in some instances 65 per cent. The colliers in this district wish the statement, as reported in the *Midland Counties Herald*, made by Mr. Blackwell at a meeting at Birmingham, to be corrected. He is represented as having said. "There was scarcely a man who did not accomplish two days' work by four o'clock in the afternoon." Colliers of 50 years' experience are prepared to prove that such a case is an exception and not a rule, and that the bandsmen in this neighbourhood work nearly all day to accomplish their task, while the pickmen west of Dudley have to drive in solid coal, for one day's work, 6 ft. by 5 ft., and where the coal is hard, can barely do a day's work in 12 hours.—*Wolverhampton Herald.*

QUARTZ-MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Grass Valley, California, Aug. 27:—

"The growth of this and other towns in the northern mines is attracting, in a larger degree than heretofore, the attention of men of capital and enterprise; and they begin to estimate more truly the advantages to be derived from the construction of works of public utility to meet the present and increasing wants of probably the most active community within the limits of the Union. Companies have been formed for putting up a telegraph from Sacramento City, *viâ* Mormon Island, Auburn, and Grass Valley, to Nevada City. Also, to build a railroad from Sacramento, *viâ* Auburn and Grass Valley, to the same terminus. While capital by the million is seeking investment in like enterprises on the Atlantic side, promising only 6 per cent., the same invested here in railroads or telegraphs would pay 60 or 100. In mining, there is little of peculiar interest hereabouts; while we have very rich and extensive placers in and about Grass Valley, water at this season is so scarce as to render their developement or working but partial. Last week a new gold field of several hundred acres was discovered within a mile of the village, near the middle branch of Wolf Creek. The 'pay-dirt' is found at various depths below the surface, from 20 ft. upwards, and prospects from 50 cents to $2 to the pan. The claims are now being staked off by the hundred, but cannot be worked till water can be brought over the hill, wherever the diggings are found. Business in quartz is in a most healthy condition, and, while there is an absence of particular excitement, there is no property held higher in value, or so firmly, as quartz ledges of approved quality. Public confidence, greatly weakened by the failures of those who rushed into the business without means or experience, increases as it becomes better informed; and few are now to be found who deny that quartz mining is destined to occupy the most prominent position in this state, upon which, indeed, will mainly depend the prosperity of the other great interests of the state in all time to come. The breaking up of the Fremont speculations will eventuate in much good to the quartz-mining interests. When capitalists abroad come to understand the tenure by which mining claims are held in California, they will not only have full confidence to make investments, but be able to do so on much more satisfactory terms than by purchasing leases of speculators, who have neither right to convey, nor power to give possession if they had. There are many agents of English companies now in the state, with some of whom I have conversed, and all are satisfied with the richness of our quartz mines, as well as with the titles they are able to acquire from the miners. Those rights, of discovery and possession, are the best that can be obtained, and will never be abrogated. A few weeks ago a party of American miners realised among themselves $100,000 for a vein of quartz near the Middle Yuba, 30 miles above this place; the purchase was made for an English company, who will put up two setts of heavy machinery upon it. More recently another like purchase was made, on the American River, for $200,000, for seven claims only, of 100 ft. each. When the most experienced mining engineers of Europe, men who have been educated in the practical working of the richest veins in Russia, South America, or Mexico, are willing to pay our miners thus liberally for their titles to quartz ledges, you may 'guess' that they know what they are about. I deem it not improbable that, ere many years pass by, the best quartz veins in this state will be owned and worked, with immense profits, too, by English and other companies. If our own citizens and men of wealth will not investigate for themselves, and thus secure the working of their inexhaustible deposits of the precious metal, they must be content to see them pass into the hands of those possessing a more far-seeing vision than themselves. Titles derived from Americans, the actual discoverers or possessors of mining claims, will hold good, whether the purchaser be an Englishman or a Russian. The capital required to work vein mines puts it beyond the power of the miner to realise the value of his discovery; and he has no alternative but to take the best offer that presents, even though the amount bears the image of Victoria Regina. Last month I had some quartz brought me, chipped from the outer portion of an immense vein, in which gold was most alluringly visible to the eye; one piece weighing less than half a pound, discovering particles in dozens of places. This ledge is said to be 30 feet in thickness, and, if it should show as well in all parts when opened as the specimen I have, its value can be estimated only by millions of dollars. One thing is certain, that the middle belt of gold-bearing quartz, ten or twenty miles above that of Grass Valley, shows in heavier masses of rock than here; and for that reason, holds out inducements superior to those here, so far as quantity is concerned. Most of the foriegn companies are locating on this higher belt, though it is more difficult to transport machinery thither.

"The mining interest stands high in favour hereabouts: this is especially the case in quartz operations; whatever the result of experiments elsewhere, all fair and honest companies in Grass Valley have been, and still are, making heaps of money. The Lafayette vein pays better than ever. Last week Dr. Sheridan, chemist and assayer of the Grass Valley Gold Mining Company, made several assays of the ore from this vein. The product was startling. In rock showing no gold over $600 per ton was given; and for the pyrites of iron, abundant in the ore of this vein, we obtained 40 cents per pound, or $800 to the ton. The process of working and amalgamating the rock of Lafayette-hill produces but $80 to $150 to the ton. How rapidly these figures make fortunes for the owners; and yet what bigger fortunes are lost in the ungathered gold. A new and very rich vein was discovered, as I believe I told you in my last, in a small ravine near my residence; it is known as the Virginian Ledge, and promises to yield as largely as the Lafayette vein. It has been purchased for the Grass Valley Company, its proximity to the mill of which renders it of large additional value. Quartz mining, notwithstanding that in its infancy it will be cursed and discredited with the swindling companies, is destined to become, and in proper hands will soon become, the great interest of California. The veins of gold-bearing rock are here, and must one day be made to yield up untold wealth. Failures through ignorance or knavery cannot extinguish this one great fact, and I am confident that grand results are close at hand. Mr. F. Argenti, the well known San Francisco banker, is about to introduce a process patented by a Mr. Longmaid, of London, for smelting the quartz. We expect him in this place shortly, to make some practical experiments. It is claimed to be eminently successful, and applicable to large operations. Should it be so we can make pigs of gold almost as rapid as pigs of iron are turned out in Pennsylvania. 'There is a good time coming: wait a little longer.'"

THE AUSTRALIAN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The directors having refused to convene a meeting, according to a requisition of the shareholders, a meeting of the latter was held at the London Tavern, on Monday, the 15th instant, Mr. VANSITTART in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN observed that, in consequence of the want of courtesy shown them by the directors, they were met together to see what steps it was desirable to pursue. The directors, it would appear, had broken faith with the promoters, and he had also heard, with their brokers; these things they could not now investigate—what he conceived was their business was to appoint a committee to confer with the directors on the present state of their affairs.

Mr. HENRY STEVENS said he did not know in what position they were at present placed; he should be glad to know if they had any property or not.

Mr. CHANDLER (solicitor of the company) stated that he appeared there on the part of the directors. He could assure them that it was from no want of courtesy that the directors had refused to comply with the respectable requisition that had been forwarded them; but they conceived, in the present stage of affairs, it would be unwise to convene a public meeting. Their title deeds had been sent out to Australia for registration, and as soon as all was matured the directors would afford every information to their constitutents.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if they had a title, and if so, was it an adverse one.

Mr. CHANDLER would not commit himself; it might be considered a defective one.

A SHAREHOLDER said if that was the case he must consider they were no company.

Mr. PETER MORRISON could not for one moment entertain this idea. He would not believe the directors had paid the promoters so large a sum of money for what would appear to be of so little value; if the directors were sleepy, and would not act, they must find some who would look after the interests of the company. He was convinced they had obtained a perfect title from Mr. Rogers. Had their property been rightly managed it would have returned to the shoreholders at least 200,000*l.* They had in their possession at least 26,000 acres of land, and the Exodus Company had offered the other day to purchase of them 6000 acres on most advantageous terms; why these negociations were broken off he did not know. If the concern was properly managed, he was convinced it would turn out a good thing.

Lord KEANE proposed that a sub-committee should be appointed to confer with the directors, and protect the interests of the shareholders. This was seconded by Mr. MORRISON, and the following gentlemen were nominated:—Messrs. Vansittart, David Bridges, Newton, Moore, and Jerdans.

Mr. CHANDLER moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

IRON SHIPBUILDING AT BIRKENHEAD.

The *Faith*, a beautifully modelled screw steamer, built for the African Mail Company, was launched on Saturday, from the building yard of Mr. John Laird, at Birkenhead. She looked splendid on the water; and, judging from her smart appearance, she will tend considerably to increase the already fair fame of Mr. Laird as a builder of iron screw steamers. She is intended, as our readers are aware, for the station on which the forerunner is at present placed. Her dimensions are—length 200 ft., beam 30 ft., and burthen about 900 tons. The engines, which are on the direct-action principle, have been manufactured by Messrs. Fawcett and Co., of this town. The *Faith* will be commanded by our townsman, Captain Parsons, an experienced seaman and a perfect gentleman. The *Faith*, from her fine model and adequate horse-power, is expected to go very fast. Her stem, which has a beautiful curve, is surmounted by a neatly carved figure-head of a female, half length. She has cabin-houses running almost the entire length of her spar-deck, which are fitted with admirable arrangements for securing light and ventilation; the latter so necessary in vessels visiting tropical climates. By this plan may be used either glazed windows or venetian blinds, or even, if nccessary, the orifice may be left open. She has a large topgallant forecastle, with accomodation for the seamen. She has an eliptical or round stern, of rather a novel construction, the framing and plating being carried for some distance from the stern above the upper deck, in the form of an arch, making a spacious wheelhouse and other apartments, the roof of which is planked; the effect of the whole being to give the after part of the vessel a neat and light appearance. The hull of the *Faith*, we may mention, is coated with two different preparations for preserving the bottom of iron vessels, the lower part having the well-known one of Peacock's, and above that, for some feet, a new preparation, called "Macintosh's Patent Caoutchoue Composition," which is said to be equally applicable to either iron, wood, or coppered ships, having also, according to its proprietor, the peculiar and, if true, very desirable property of "greatly increasing their speed, by its presenting a slippery surface."

If found to answer the latter recommendation, we have no doubt it will be equally sought after by shipowners in all parts of the world. Alongside of the *Faith* there is also another vessel, named the *Hope*, for the same company, in an advanced state, and expected to be launched in a few weeks; she is of similar mould and dimensions to the *Faith*, but the engines for her are manufactured by Messrs. Forrester and Co., so that there is considerable speculation as to which of these great engineering establishments will make the fastest boat

It is a real pleasure for any one who derives gratification from an inspection of interesting works in a state of progress to pay a visit to Mr. Laird's yard; for, besides the vessels thus briefly alluded to, there are several large orders in the course of execution; and, owing to the great facilities of the establishment, business is dispatched with remarkable celerity, giving employment to 500 hands, a larger number, we believe, than has ever been assembled together in this district. On a recent visit, we observed a fine boat, of 1300 tons, in course of being framed, to be built for the South American and General Steam Navigation Company, and intended for the Brazilian trade. In another part of the yard we saw the keel and portion of the framing of a second boat for the same parties, to be laid down in the place the *Faith* occupied.

Some idea of the large amount of shipbuilding executed by Mr. Laird since his establishment commenced at Birkenhead may be formed, when we state that he has now his 95th vessel in hand there, a tolerable large fleet in themselves; and it is to be regretted, for the sake of the prosperity of the neighbourhood, that circumstances should have induced that gentleman to contemplate the removal of an establishment which provides a livelihood for so many men. Mr. Laird's new yard, on the Lancashire side of the river, is being put into order, and preparations are being made for the erection of several large steamers.—*Liverpool Albion.*

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—Field's engine-shaft is sunk 6 fathoms 0 ft. 6 in. under the 90 fm. level; we hope in six weeks from this it will reach the 110 fm. level. The lode in the 100 fm. level, west of No. 1 winze, is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, having a kindly appearance; the lode in the stopes over the 100 fm. level, east of this shaft, is worth 70*l.* per fm. for copper ore; here we have 18 men working at 55*s.* per fm.; this ore ground is 80 fms. in length, and quite as good in the bottom of this level as it is over. In the course of two or three days we shall be ready for sinking Wyld's shaft under the 100 fm. level. On Saturday last we set two cross-cuts in the 100 fm. level—one north of Field's, and one south of Wyld's shaft. The lode in the stopes over the 90 fm. level is about 7ft. wide, worth 40*l.* per fm. for copper ore; here we have six men working at 55*s.* per fm. The lode in the 80 fm. level, east of the flookan, is from 2 to 2½ ft. wide, but not as yet worth anything to value. The water is flowing freely from it; by this we expect a change. No change in the western ground. Our tribute numbers 18 men, at about 4*s.* in 1*l.*

BEDFORD UNITED.—The lode in the 115 east is 3 ft. wide, yielding 4 tons of ore per fathom. All other parts of the mine are without alteration.

BISHOPSTONE.—The rise on east lode from the adit cross-course is about the same as last reported. South of No. 1 shaft, on same lode, is not quite so good, but will pay. No. 2 shaft is very promising; we are still getting good ore in large lumps of (say) 10 lbs., principally in the clay; this shaft is now down 6½ fms. The rain which has fallen the past week has caused a slip in the adit, close by Francis's shaft, and which took us off our dressing for four days. I expect Mr. Low here on Saturday (to-day), and he will doubtless tell me where to send this parcel of ore.

BLACK CRAIG.—The lode in the engine-shaft is improved a little, and the 40 end, east of No. 1 cross-cut, has small spots of ore; Nos. 1 and 2 pitches are looking fair for lead; No. 3 pitch is improved a little. The 40 end, east of shaft, and the 25 end east, are as last reported. The cross-cut in the 40 end east is through the blackstone, and in rider ground. The 28 cross-cut, No. 1, near the shaft, has good strings of ore. No. 2 cross-cut is going through fine ore ground again, and greatly improved.

BODMIN WHEAL MARY.—I am just come up from the 40 fm. level, and find the north cross-cut in a floor of hard ground—we shall require several days to get through it: we expect, however, to have No. 1 lode immediately on cutting it.

BORINGDON CONSOLS.—Annie's shaft is down about 6 fms. 2 ft. below the 12 fm. level. In the 12 fathom level, west of Annie's shaft, the lode is composed of capel, flookan, and mundic, with a little lead. I have taken the men from the end, and put them some distance behind the end to cross-cut the north part of the lode; 2 fathoms stent, or cut the footwall, at 50*s.* per fathom; going east, the lode is 4 ft. wide—very kindly, much the same as last reported. In the adit level, going east, we have a good orey lode. I have set the end to drive by six men, the month out at 1*l.* per fathom; the men to carry in the tram-road after them. The eastern stopes, east of the north and south lodes, are poor, being up to gossan; I very much like the appearance of this gossan. In the western stopes we are breaking some good work. I have set a pitch in the back of the adit, west of the stopes, to four men, at 6*s.* in 1*l.* for lead only. Murchison's shaft is very troublesome for sinking, and so very wet that it is impossible for the men to work in the bottom, unless the water is drained off. I have put the men to cross-cut south in the bottom of the shaft to cut through the lode at per bargain of 20*l.* to let down the water. We have sent samples of our ores to the smelters:—No. 1, computed, 15 tons; No. 2, ditto, 17 tons 10 cwts.

BOSORN.—We have a fine course of tin in the stopes west of Halket's shaft, under the 30 fm. level; in the stopes east there is a good lode of tin, 10 fms. long. We have removed one of the horse whims to north Bosorn shaft, and expect to get a good quantity of tin from there.

BOTTLE HILL.—Strode's engine-shaft is going down very well. The lode at the shaft is large but poor. The western end in the 50 fm. level is just the same as when last reported, not rich, but the lode is large and kindly. The lode in the 50 fm. level driving east is large and tinny, but not rich. In the end between the 34 and 50 we have just cut into the lode, and have found some tin, but cannot say much about it at present. The stope west of Fezzy's shaft is just the same as last reported, tinny throughout, and the lode large. The stope set last setting day, east of Vigue's shaft, in the back of the 50 fm. level, is working very well; a good tinny lode and large, all saving work. Vigue's shaft, or the rise, is holed, and the risemen will complete their contract in a few days, when they will commence stoping the western side of the shaft. Tankin's winze, between Vigue's shaft and Strode's shaft, is not yet completed down to the 50 fm. level, but expect to hole to the 50 daily. The stopes set to four men last setting day, at Josiah's shaft, is turning out some good tinny work for the stamps. Josiah's shaft is now down 10 fms. below the 10 fm. level, sinking in a large and promising lode, but not rich. All our other work is progressing satisfactorily. We have commenced burning tin for the market, and hope to be able to send away samples by the end of next week Our sampling will be regular in future, and monthly.

BRONFLOYD.—The lode in the adit level west is much the same as last reported—still very wet, and spotted with lead. The shaftmen have finished cutting the plat, and are now driving the 10 fm. level east, where we find some very good stones of lead. It would be advisable to order a 6-inch lift of pumps at once, as the water is very quick in the shaft.

BRYN-ARIAN.—We have not been able to do anything at Hallett's engine-shaft for the last week, in consequence of the increase of water which has fallen during that time. The lode in the new shaft, sinking under the adit level, is 6 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, mixed with gossan, jack, and small branches of lead ore. The lode in the deep adit, driving south of this shaft, is 5 ft. wide, and spotted with lead ore throughout.

CALLINGTON.—At the south mine, the lode in the rise over the 125 fathom level north is 6 in. wide, saving work—this rise is laying open ground that will set at a moderate tribute. We have made a communication with a small rise in the back of adit to incline shaft; we are now stripping down this shaft, which we hope to complete to the adit level by the end of this month. At Kelly Bray, the 70 cross-cut north is now driven 13 fms., ground favourable for driving. Kelly Bray shaft is now sunk 8 ft. below the 70 fm. level; the shaftmen are now engaged in cutting trip plat; the ground is much more favourable for sinking than it was when commenced—no lode has yet been taken down. The lode in the 70 end east is 2½ ft. wide, yielding 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom, worth 5*l.* per ton. We are desuing the lode in the 70 back stopes, and have not taken down any since last reported on. The lode in the 60 end east is 1 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, worth 5*l.* per ton. The lode in the 20 end east is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, prian, blende, and black copper ore of good quality, a very kindly lode indeed. We are progressing favourably with the stamping of the copper halvans, and hope to have several tons marketable by the next sampling. The tribute department is much as usual.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—I have to inform you that the 42 fm. level, going west by two men, is still in a very large lode, promising for copper, as it is spotted with yellow ore, and a great deal of mundic, but it is poor for the present. The 28 fm. level is for the time stopped, every other bargain on the tin lode is looking very well, they are all yielding good work for tin, and we should get on much better had there not been so much surface water coming through the mines from the old workings above us. The different pitches in the copper and mundic lode are looking remarkably well, the mundic is of an excellent quality; they are sending us a good supply for the eight kilns. The men are still engaged in clearing up the engine-shaft, cutting down the same, putting in pent-house, dividing, and casing, &c. We have cleared the shaft about 5 fms. 1 ft. below the deed adit, we shall not do anything here in the lode until the drawing-machine is finished, when it will be more convenient to draw the stuff than it is at present, as it is a great depth to draw with a tackle, and very costly. The heavy rains have not made the least difference to the water in the shaft. The engine is working very nicely indeed. The fire is lighted in the calcining furnace, and it appears to work very well. The long flue through Mrs. Cook's field is completed, the draft from the kilns going through it, and the kilns doing good labour. Our other surface work is going on with the strictest economy.

CARBERRY WEST (Boulsloudn).—Operations are being prosecuted with vigour and spirit. The bottom of an ancient working has been reached, where a fine lode is discovered, composed of the richest description of silver grey ore and bright native copper. The chief constant lode is a most promising one, and will no doubt prove equal to, if not excel, any of the lodes in this great mineral district. Bingham's engine-shaft is going down in a beautiful channel of ground in the most satisfactory manner. The surface department is also progressing satisfactorily, particularly that of dressing the copper.

CEFN GWYN.—We have not taken down any of the lode in the engine-shaft since last reported; as it become so wet and troublesome, we were obliged to sink one part of the shaft in the killas, and take down the lode afterwards, which we find to be an advantage.

CHARLESTOWN UNITED.—The lode west of new shaft has a better appearance of continuing regular and producing tin than for some time past. This lode heretofore has been disturbed occasionally with slides and cross-courses, which channel, we believe, we have now passed through. The lode in the stopes varies in size from 3 ft. to 9 ft. wide; these backs are getting up a good height from the back of the adit level, consequently cannot be expected to yield so abundantly as when deeper; however, although so high the lode still produces work of fair quality. The lode in the engine-shaft sinking under adit (so far as we have yet seen) is about 3 ft. wide, and produces work equal in quality to any we have yet seen in the mine. Bone's lode, west of Fatwork cross-cut, is about 15 inches wide, and at present poor. The ground in the above cross-cut is much improved for driving, and still very wet. At diagonal shaft the lode is about 12 ft. wide; Buckler's lode is 3 ft. wide: and Blue Borrow lode 8 ft. wide. At these places the work is of fair average quality, and the wheel, and other appendages for pumping, work exceedingly well.

CHURCHSTOKE.—Mr. Matthew Francis is requested to report fully on this mine, and to advise upon the erection of an engine on the Calcot lode.

CREETOWN.—The engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms. 5 ft.; the lode is improved a little—it is from 1 ft. to 14 in. wide, with stones of copper and lead; the water is much quicker, owing to the rains. There is no change in the rise in No. 3 level since last report; the water has become so quick in the winze that we are obliged to stop it for the present. The stopes in the south end of the shaft in the back of No. 3 level are improved—now yielding ⅓ ton of ore per fm. There is no change as yet in the cross-cut. The weather has been so bad that the masons have done but little since my last.

CUBERT UNITED.—The water is in fork to the 45 fm. level, and all the tutwork bargains resumed. Some trifling breaches have been occasioned by the mine being filled with water, but these are now nearly put to rights, and we hope to go on smoothly. Very little has been done in the different drivings, but in our next we hope to give you the appearances and prospects of the lode throughout the mine as usual. The balance-bob has been put in its place, and the main bob stands, at Trebelion shaft, are now in course of building; the fact is, everything is waiting for the masonry, and we cannot get an extra workman of that class to expedite the work, even at any price. We are, however, doing our best, and will, if possible, have the engine working at both shafts by the end of this month.

DEVON CONSOLS WEST.—The ground in the engine-shaft is favourable for sinking, having passed through several branches in the shaft from 3 to 9 in. long, composed of quartz, mundic, peach, and prian; and the ground is mineralised throughout.

DUKE OF CORNWALL.—The 20 fm. level is still maintaining its beautiful character, and producing good stones of ore; we have passed through another cross-course, and the lode, with a very slight heave, continues its course. The 40 fathom level east is still looking very good indeed; nearly the whole of the end contains good work, but not quite so rich as when I last reported; in this level we have passed through a small cross-course, which was seen in the 26 fm. level, which was about 6 fms. from the large western cross-course, and taking into account the underlay, I calculate in about 11 or 12 fms. driving we shall arrive at this point in the 40. The 40 fm. level west is not looking so well at present.

DUNSLEY WHEAL PHŒNIX.—The lode in the eastern adit is 2 ft. wide, producing some excellent work for tin; it appears gradually to increase in riches; I consider it a fine looking lode, and judging from its appearance, as well as the stratum of ground it is running through, there is not a doubt but we shall soon be in a position to return good batches of tin. We shall commence stoping the lode next week. We are still clearing up the shaft on the Great South Phœnix lode, and have got down to another great working; we find in the deads some beautiful stones, spotted with copper; it altogether resembles that broken from the Great Phœnix lode at a shallow depth; I will send a sample of the ore next week. [As it may appear to some shareholders to be strange that this mine should have been discovered many years ago, at a time when they were breaking copper ore in the adit levels, it is considered necessary to state that the property was then worked under a bounder's right, and that such does not confer a power to work for more than tin. On reaching the copper a lease from the Duchy was needful, and this has only been granted to the present proprietors.]

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—We are still pushing the adit end westward, which is badly crushed down, and very heavy for timbering.

EAST CARADON.—The adit level is being driven south to cut one of our south lodes (the lode the South Caradon adventurers have erected a steam-engine upon, about 130 fms. from our western boundary), which is there producing copper ore of very superior quality. In driving about 22 fms. further we shall intersect this lode about 20 fms. from the surface; we can afterwards work upon this lode below the adit level by means of a flat-rod from the steam-engine, which we are about to erect further north on the South Caradon main lode. On this main lode the former adventurers in East Caradon sunk a shaft to their adit level 40 fms. deep, and afterwards sunk a winze upon the lode 12 fms. below this level by manual labour; here the lode was of the most promising character—the shaft is now being cut open by us for an engine-shaft, and we have an excellent 40-inch cylinder steam-engine ready to erect upon it. We have cut open about 15 fms. of the shaft; this work is progressing favourably, and we shall erect the engine with all possible dispatch. We have built the smiths' shop, and are proceeding with the other necessary buildings. As soon as our surface work and the cutting down of the shaft have been completed, we shall immediately commence sinking the mine deeper, for which purpose we are provided with 50 fms. excellent pump and all other necessary pitwork. I have every reason to think we shall soon find the South Caradon main lode productive of copper ore in East Caradon Mine, and as the whole of the lodes from both South and West Caradon run immediately from these mines into East Caradon, I can see no reason why we should not find them productive, when fairly opened below the adit level.

EAST CROWNDALE.—Our sumpmen have finished cutting plat at the 58, which is 12 ft. long by 10 ft. wide. They are now cutting ground for fixing the new plunger bottom, which we must put down before we proceed below. The 58 east is just as last reported, and the pitch is without material alteration. The computed quantity of the two parcels of copper is—No. 1, 37 tons, inferior; No. 2, 15 tons, superior. The late heavy rains have caused a considerable increase of water at both mines.

EAST POLGOOTH.—We are happy to inform you, that notwithstanding the very heavy rains which have fallen in this neighbourhood during the past month, our little engine has kept the water in fork to bottom, so that the underground operations have been prosecuted without let or hindrance. The number of men employed in the underground department is 32; the prospects throughout are most encouraging, and bid fair for making a lasting and profitable mine. In the building department we have suffered considerable hindrance from the very heavy rains; the smith's shop, however, is up, and the carpenters have nearly put in the wood work of the roof; we hope in a day or two that this house will be completed. The foundation of the new whim engine-house, boiler-house, and loading, is nearly cleared out, and the new engine-shaft goes down very satisfactorily.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—We have been overpowered with underground water this week, occasioned by the late floods, and not been able to do much in the shaft, nor in the 32, consequently there is not much alteration since my last. The ground in the 23 cross-cut is much as last reported on. The pitch in the back of the 12 is yielding moderate work. The surface operations have been much retarded of late, in consequence of having so much rain.

EAST WHEAL REETH.—The ground in the engine-shaft is rather improved, and the lode in the bottom yielding at present good stones of tin. The ground in the 34, driving to communicate with the 24 winze, is of a favourable character, and we expect to hole this month, when the air in the mine will be much better. The 12 winze is the same as last reported; all other matters progress steadily.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—The tunnel end is looking just the same as in my last report; we have broken some fine stones of rich black ore this week; the lode produces all qualities of rich ore, showing us that there are large quantities of ore in this great and magnificent lode. Hitchins's shaft is sunk and made good 3 fms. 2 ft. below the 55 fathom level; the lode is looking splendid, composed of gossan, prian, white spar, and leaders of iron, with spots of grey ore. A finer lode cannot be seen without a course of ore. The end in the 55, driving east, is looking well, with good spots of ore. The end driving west, in the 55, is also of the same character—a beautiful looking end. The end driving east, in the 45, towards the cross-course and tunnel end, is just the same as in my last, producing stones of ore occasionally. The cross-cut driving north is also just the same; the end is in killas and spar, and showing water coming from the present end; the cross-cut is in from the plat 17 fms. We have cut through the lode in the south cross-cut, the width of which is 1 ft. 4 in. in the back, and 2 ft. wide in the bottom, composed of gossan and spar. We have suspended driving this cross-cut until further consideration. We have put two men more in the 45 end, driving east towards the cross-course and tunnel; so we have six men in each end on the course of the lode.

EAST WHITE GRIT.—Lawrence's shaft is making fair progress, considering the rains—ore not quite so good as last week. The last assay of ore produced 82 per cent. for lead, and 1⅛ oz. of silver to the ton. A sample of the lead is at the office.

ESGAIR LLEE.—We cannot speak of any alteration in the south lode in the 20 fm. levels, east and west of the engine-shaft, since last report. Since my last, the men have left the winze below the 10, on the south lode. The caunter lode in the 10, east of the junction, is much the same in its general appearance as last reported on, with the exception of a little more quartz. The lode in the deep adit east has during the week yielded a little ore, but not sufficient to set a value on. The lode in the 12 fm. level, above adit, is still poor, but looking more promising. The stopes, on the whole, are looking quite as well as when last reported on.

EXMOOR WHEAL ELIZA.—The lode in the bottom of the shaft is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, regular and well defined, composed of mundic, iron, and ore, and although not rich, is very promising; the mundic lessens considerably as we increase in depth, and we hope to reach the 50 fm. level by Christmas; it is set to sink by 11 men, at 20*l.* per fm.; considering the very heavy rains, the water has been kept out well, and the men are working with spirit. The end driving west in the 36 fm. level is improved; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, all saving work, though not rich.

GAWTON UNITED.—Sims's shaft is down 6½ fms. below the adit level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, much the same as last reported, but taking a more downright direction, and water much quicker. In collaring up this shaft, I find from surface down to the slide, it is sunk on another lode, and which must be hove some short distance above the adit, this lode is about 3 ft. wide, gossan, spar, and capels, with copper and particles of tin; both ends of the shaft are worked away, I presume for the latter mineral; as soon as a little favourable weather sets in, it shall be opened on further east. In Bayly's shaft the water is forked 18 fms., and as there is a great quantity of slime or settlement coming up, we presume we are not far from bottom. The very heavy rain this last week has retarded our progress a little, but as soon as the lobby is holed, and of which there is about 5 ft. more to accomplish, all the surface water will be taken off. In the deep adit level we have cut into the lode 5 ft., and no indications of the north wall; it is composed of spar, killas, and branches of rich yellow ore.

GREAT CRINNIS.—The tributers have been for the last few days putting in a fan machine and air-pipes. The north cross-cut is in rather a twisty bar of ground, I believe it will improve shortly. This end is now 8 fms. from Daniel's shaft.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—We have not yet ascertained the size or underlay of the new lode in Tregenna—I think it is very large. We intend to sink about 2 fms. deeper before we cut through it. Our pit is going down in the centre of the lode. We are getting on very satisfactorily in fixing our rods to the new shaft at the junction of the tin lodes, and hope to be in course to work in seven or eight days from this time, as also upon the old workings by rods for the stamps' wheel.

GREAT WHEAL TONKIN.—The engineer was here yesterday (17th inst.), and the masons laid the foundation for the engine-house; should the weather prove favourable we shall progress rapidly, as we have a good supply of materials. Our prospects are as last reported.

HALAMANNING AND CROFT GOTHAL.—Last Thursday's sale of copper ore from these mines amounted to 1709*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; the next sale will exceed this in amount, the sampling of which will take place on the 23d inst. The lode in the 50, west of Croft Gotha lmiddle shaft, has much improved, it is now 2½ ft. wide. The lode also in middle shaft is much richer, and is 1½ ft. wide. The flat-rod shaft is completed to the 55; it will be down to the 60 by the end of this month—we shall then drive east and west. When Winterbottom's shaft is down to the 60, and the lode cut in that level, it will enable us to sample upwards of 600 tons per month. The 55 is being cleared west of cross-cut shaft; in this level we expect to discover some first-rate tribute ground. The winze is holed from the 30 to the 40, west of Orchard shaft—the whole of this distance is good tribute ground. The 40 end, at Buzzo's, contains a fine course of malleable and black copper ore. The lode in the 30 produces good orey stuff. These mines are improving daily.

HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.—We have discovered another very fine looking lode from 5 to 6 ft. wide; it lies about 10 fms. distant from the lode where we are now clearing up the old workings, from the bottom of which we can drive if you think proper, and intersect it about 12 or 14 fms. from surface. In the old workings we are finding some splendid stones of tin, and expect to find a good lode in the bottom. [Absent shareholders have inquired how it is that this last lode should have been left in this state, or the reason of the tin not being worked out. This sett has never been worked beyond the discovery of tin now spoken of; it then passed into other hands, and was not prosecuted; the minerals, therefore, remain to be obtained.]

HINGSTON DOWNS.—The lode in the 55, west of Hitchins's shaft, is considerably improved since last report, and will produce 2 tons of good quality ore per fathom; in the 55, east of Doidge's winze, but little has been done—the men being employed at capstan, fixing the necessary pitwork, preparatory to sinking below the 55, which is working very satisfactorily: 150 tons of good quality will be sampled at Christmas.

HOLMBUSH.—The ground in Hitchins's engine-shaft is compact killas; the sort of stratum we consider to be congenial for mineral. The ground in the 145 fm. level cross-cut south is favourable; the lode in the 145, west of diagonal shaft, is still split into branches, and letting down a pretty deal of water, which indicates we are getting near the great cross-course; the lode in this level, east of this shaft, is much the same as when last reported on; if there is any difference, we think the branches will form a junction within a short distance from the present end. The ground in the diagonal shaft, sinking below the 145 fm. level, is moderate; we are still sinking south, or by the side of the lode. The lode in the 132 south is 6 ft. wide, producing stones of lead; the lode in the 132 fm. level, east of diagonal shaft, will produce ¾ ton of copper ore per fm., of good quality. The lode in the rise over the 120 fm. level, east of the great cross-course, on the flap-jack lode, is 2½ ft. wide, producing saving work. The winze below the 110 we are again obliged to suspend in consequence of water, and we must make the communication from the rise over the 120, which we shall effect as soon as possible. The lode in the 110 fm. level east will still produce 10 tons of ore per fm., and the stopes in the back of the level will produce 8 tons of ore per fm. The pitch in the back of this level is likewise productive, and we think the ore is of better quality. The 100 fm. level, east of the cross-course and west from Wall's engine shaft, is without alteration. The ground in the 124 fm. level, south of Wall's shaft, is more favourable than it was last week, and we doubt not will still further improve as we approach the lode. The ground in the north cross-cut, at the same level, is in good killas or clay-slate.

KESWICK.—At Brandley, the 20 fm. level north is worth 15 cwts. per fm. Glyn's rise is worth 12 cwts.; Kelly's drift, 10 cwts.; the Salt sump shaft 12 cwts.; Graham's stope, 10 cwts.; Gough's stopes, 10 cwts.; Irving's stope, 18 cwts.; and Coulson's stope, 18 cwts. per fathom. Wilkinson's level, at the Barrow Mine, is worth 15 cwts. of per fm.

KILBRICKEN.—At the engine-shaft, the men are sinking about 2 feet per week, ground much the same as heretofore. At the old bottoms we have let down the water, so as to unwater the old working, as represented to you in my setting report, and find the lode varying in size from 3 to 4 ft. wide of rich silver-lead ore in the bottom of the stope, worth 120*l.* per fm.; in the stopes in the back of the 20 fm. level, the lode continues much the same, producing 25*l.* to 30*l.* worth of ore per fm. In the 16 fm. level east the lode is producing good stones of lead, intermixed with jack, in a soft clay, with spar on each side. I have set to four men, in the 20 fm. level, to drive north on a branch, 1 fm. at 7*l.*, to try what it will make. I have sent the samples of 25 tons of ores, and trust they have arrived safe.

LAMERTON UNITED.—We are progressing as fast as possible with our adit level, and the appearances of the lode is much improved since my last, and still improving as we gain in depth; it is at present comprised of a beautiful spar, prian, and peach, with very fine portions of yellow copper ore; as promising a lode as any person could wish to see, and from present indications I have no doubt that in a short time we shall have a bunch of ore. I have several reasons for this opinion; one in particular is our proximity to a cross-course, which is but a short distance in advance, and as almost all lodes in their junction with cross-courses make ore, I conclude from this great and undisputed fact, coupled with such promising indications, that ere long we must have a large deposit of ore, or there is nothing to be said for appearances or anything else

LANGFORD.—Since my last we have broken from the stopes in the back of the 20 fm. level three bags of silver ore, of moderate quality; the copper lode in that level is also producing good stamps work. Hancock's winze, now sinking from the 10 to the 20 fm. level has been sunk about 4 feet during the last week, and has produced 8 cwts. of silver-lead, three bags of silver ore of good quality, and five of second quality. The stopes in the back of the 10 fm. level, on the copper lode, are just as last reported on. Langford shaft is being cleared from the 10 to the 20 fm. level, which I hope will be completed this week, after which we shall cross-cut the copper lode at that level also. Our dressing of copper is progressing well. We are also progressing with dressing our silver-lead and silver ores, parcels of each of which we hope to have prepared for the market by the end of this month. Sales of ore this week:—2 tons 11 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., producing 179*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

LEWIS.—The south lode, east from tin shaft, in the 90, is much improved, and is now 18 in. wide, good work for tin. The north lode, east from tin shaft, is 1 ft. wide, opening tribute ground; this lode in the 80, east from Praed's shaft, is 10 in. wide, producing good stones of tin. In the 70, east from Praed's, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 14*l.* per fm. In the 160, east from Praed's, the lode is 15 in. wide, opening low price tribute ground. We have commenced drawing at Praed's shaft with the steam-whim, and are in a better position than we have been for a long time past, and our samplings will now increase.

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—The rise in the back of the 60 fathom level, north of the engine-shaft, has been communicated with the 50 fm. level, and for the last 2 fms. has opened ground that will now be taken away on tribute. In the 50 fathom level north the lode is large, full 3 ft. wide, composed of flookan, quartz, and occasional good stones of lead ore, a very promising lode; in this level south, the cross-cut west towards the western lode, is still in hard ground. In the 36 fm. level north the lode is large, and being composed of flookan, with occasional good stones of lead, is very kindly; the pitch in the back of this level is not yet turning out much lead, but promising improvement.

MERLLYN.—The lode in the 26 fm. level, west of the cross-course, is about 1 foot wide, with good stones of lead; the winze sinking below the 26 is suspended. The lode in the 16, driving south on the north and south lode, is 3 feet wide, producing saving work. The stopes in the back of the 26, west of engine-shaft, for a short distance, are worth 35*l.* per fm.; the other portion of these stopes is worth 20*l.* per fm.; the stopes east in this level are worth 10*l.* per fm.; the stopes in the back of the 26 fm. level, west of Garden shaft, are worth 10*l.* per fm. In the back of the 16, west of engine-shaft, 8*l.* per fm.

MIDDLETON.—The ground in the cross-cut is altered for the better, and letting out a strong feed of water, highly mineralised; the improvement in the ground will enable us to push on the cross-cut with greater speed, so as to reach the lode as early as possible, the result of which will be of great importance to the fortunate shareholders. I am glad to find that some gentlemen have recently joined you, which I hope will enable you to go on with renewed vigour, and extend your operations in this most promising sett, which must be the conclusion come to by any practical miner, or geologist, from its situation, adjoining one of the most profitable mines in Shropshire. From the promise the lodes hold out where seen, with the matrix they are embedded in, it is a speculation of no mean acquisition, and well worthy of the attention of capitalists, as the sett is more than three miles long by two broad, surrounded by the White Grit, Gravels, Weston, and Rorrington Mines, all in unwrought ground, and can be worked for an indefinite period without pumping machinery. We have had some gentlemen inspecting this and the Rorrington Mine to-day (11th inst.), and they expressed the highest opinion of the property, and no doubt they will communicate with you on the subject. It is my opinion that this property will stand the strictest scrutiny by the most competent; and I shall be most happy at any time to give every information to any party visiting this or the Rorrington Mine.

MOLLAND.—The 52 west at present is split up in branches, and unproductive; in the same level east we have a kindly lode, 3½ ft. wide, producing saving work; but not rich. The 42 west is still small and unproductive; the same level east is 1 ft. wide, spotted with ore—the men here at present are repairing the level, the sides of which having proved bad; the stopes in the back of this level are looking much the same as last reported. In the 30 west we have a large lode, and plenty of water, but no alteration for the better; the same level east is 2½ ft. wide, at present poor and unproductive; the lode in the winze sinking below this level is 3 feet wide, occasionally producing good stones of ore.

NANT-Y-CAR (Copper).—The following report has been recently circulated amongst the shareholders. These mines have been opened about eight years altogether. They were commenced in 1844 by a party of only four, who, in consequence of the discovery of some old workings, the history of which was not known, sunk three shafts at considerable distances apart upon the lode, at an expenditure of several thousand pounds, to ascertain its character, and whether the body of the ore was continuous, which was proved satisfactory, the ore being developed in each of these shafts. Being thus satisfied that the lode was thoroughly impregnated with copper of a high standard for several hundred fathoms, and not a mere solitary deposit, they commenced sinking a working shaft, upon a regular and scientific plan. The present company was formed in 1849, and the works were actively resumed in 1850. The first object was to continue the sinking in the new shaft to the depth of 43 fms., then to drive along the lode, so as to unwater the old work, in which there was said to be a fine lode of copper, from which the old workmen were driven by the accumulation of water. The report of Capt. Roberts, printed and distributed among the shareholders in July last, showed the nature and extent of the works, and testified to the laying open of a copper lode for nearly 30 fms. in the 43 fm. level. A considerable quantity of rich ore was raised during the progress of these operations, samples from which were assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, the Government assayists, and found to contain 33⅛ per cent. of pure copper. In the early part of the present year the indications in the 43 fm. level showed that they were not only approaching the old works, but that the lode was rich in ore continuously; preparations were made for completing the necessary machinery, &c. During the summer a new water-wheel of great power, being 50 feet diameter, and 5 feet breast, a powerful crushing mill, dressing floors and all other necessary apparatus for preparing the ore for the market, have been erected. The whole is now complete, and the dressing has already commenced. The crushing mill will also soon be ready, and it is fully expected that the first cargo will be sent to market in December, from which time regular monthly shipments will take place. The report from Mr. Roberts states that sufficient ore had, in July last, been laid open to repay the adventurers handsomely for their outlay and patience. Since that report appeared the shaft has been sunk another 10 fms., and the lode goes down from the 43 to a 53 fm. level as rich as above—in fact, it improves in richness as it descends. From the commencement of 1853, therefore, it is calculated that if only 50 tons of copper per month be raised (a very small estimate), at the full cost, including royalties and shipping charges of 8*l.* per ton, and if the assay of the cargoes only average one-half the produce of the samples assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, say 16½ per cent. instead of 33⅓ per cent., it would according to the present market price sell at 16*l.* 10*s.* per ton. The nett proceeds would then be 475*l.* per month, or 5700*l.* per annum, which would afford a dividend of 38*s.* per share; but with the full extension of the works in the two levels, the returns may be fairly expected to be, at least, double that estimate.

NEW EAST CROWNDALE.—We have driven 6 ft. east in the 42 fathom level on the course of the lode, which is 3 ft. wide, 2 ft. a solid leader of mundic, peach, and spar, impregnated with copper; the other part of the lode is capel and mundic; it is improving as the level is being driven east—in fact, is more like a lode than when first cut in the cross-cut.

NEWLAND CONSOLS.—We commenced driving last week with four men—ground favourable; some branches have already been cut through, producing good spots of yellow copper ore, of excellent quality.

NORBURY.—Although we have had such a continuation of heavy rains as I never before witnessed, the shaft is down 35 ft., and, if nothing unforeseen occurs, we shall reach the bottom of the old workings in less than a month. The last assay of grey sulphuret produced 64 per cent. I am credibly informed that when these shallow workings were abandoned, five-sixths of the cost were obtained, with copper at about half the present price. We have, therefore, enough encouragement to proceed.

NORTH BASSET.—During the past two months we have driven the 92, west of new shaft, 9 fms.; the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. We have holed three winzes from the 82 to the 92, each through rich ore ground, proving the productiveness of the lode at these points; 12 fms. west of the present end in the 92 fm. level we have commenced a fourth winze, in which the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 82 fm. level driving west of the new shaft the lode is 3 feet wide, with a branch of ore in the south part 1 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm.; the other part being mixed throughout with grey ore. This level has been driven 8 fms. through ground that will work at a low tribute. In a winze sinking below the 72, 14 fathoms in advance of the 82 end, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. The lode in the 92, driving east of the new shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. In the bottom of the 82 we have a pitch working at 4*s.* tribute, which is now just over the present end of the 92. We have again commenced sinking the new shaft under the 92, at 20*l.* per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and will produce 3 tons of ore per fm., worth about 7*l.* per ton. The 82 cross-cut is driven south of the new shaft 23 fms.; in the last 6 fms. driving we have cut seveaol branches producing yellow ore. In the 72, driving west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of spar and stones of grey ore. In the 62, driving west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is disordered by a cross-course. In the 52, west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is unproductive. At Lyle's shaft we have put in bearers and cistern, and are waiting for the castings for the plunger-lift to recommence sinking. The shaftmen are now engaged at the new shaft in cutting ground for an angle-bob. In the 82 fm. level, driving east of Miner's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, opening tribute ground.

NORTH DOWNS.—In the 90, east of west shaft, the lode is worth 20*l.* per fm.; in the rise in the back east it is worth 7*l.* per fm. In the 80, east of John Michael's, the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of spar, prian, mundic, and peach, containing spots of ore. In the 70, east of John Michael's, the lode is 6 in. wide, with spots of ore. John Michael's shaft, below the 60, is sinking in the country. Our tribute department continues much as usual.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—The lode in the 30 fm. level, driving west, is 4 ft. wide, 2 ft. of which is good saving work, and worth about 1½ tons of ore per fm. In the same level, driving east, the lode is kindly, but not rich. In the 42 fm. level the lode is somewhat improved, it being 4 ft. wide, and composed of peach, spar, and mundic, and a small branch of ore, from 4 in. to 5 in. wide, in the breast of the end, with a tendency to improvement towards the bottom. This end is only 2 to 3 fms. behind the ore-ground that we had in the level above, so we may reasonably hope for still greater improvement before long. The lode in the adit is without alteration. There are about 2 tons of ore broken under ground, and to be hauled as soon as convenient; this will make the quantity we have at grass equal to 20 tons.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Since our report of the 4th inst. we have been extending the adit south towards Coryton's shaft. The lode in the adit end is about 2 ft. wide, producing about 3 cwts. of lead per fathom. On the 9th inst. we sold two parcels of lead ores—viz., No. 1, computed 7 tons, at 15*l.* per ton, and No. 2, computed 6 tons, at 5*l.* per ton, to Messrs. C. and W. Pontifex and J. Wood.

ORSEDD.—The lode in the 10 fm. level, driving east, is about 3 ft. wide, producing saving work, and is a very promising lode.

PENZANCE CONSOLS.—This being our setting and pay-day, I am glad to report that things are looking first-rate. The tin lode in the 30 fathom level, west from Graham's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, good work for tin; the ground is soft, and we expect to hole from this level to Slater's shaft in a few days. In the 24, west from Slater's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, good saving work. The back pitches are looking, and the steam-stamps working, very well indeed.

PETER TAVY AND MARY TAVY.—Since the last general meeting the engine-shaft has been sunk to the 57 fm. level; at this point a level has been extended west 2 fms., the lode for this distance being from 12 to 18 inches wide, composed of mundic, peach, and spots of copper ore; the country by the lode is very congenial for mineral; we frequently meet with faces and strings of copper several feet from the lode. If the cross-course seen in the 43 continues its present bearing, we expect to intersect it in the 57 in about 4 fms. further driving; to the west of the cr ss-course, in the same level, we have every reason to expect an improvement in the lode, judging from the appearance of the lode driven through in the 43 above. In the 43, west of the engine-shaft, our progress has been slow, in consequence of the ground being hard; the lode throughout its driving generally presents a very promising appearance, and never looked better than at the present time; in fact, it is a pretty looking lode, composed of rich stones of copper ore, can, and spar; this level is extended about 27 fathoms west from shaft. The adit level on the wheel-pit lode has been extended east 7 fms., the lode varying from 18 in. to 2 feet wide, composed of gossan, mundic, and spots of copper ore; the lode has been intersected by a cross-course, on the east side of which we are not clear of its influence; this lode looks very promising at the present depth. In consequence of the ground in this mine being hard our progress has been slow, but it is precisely of the same character as the ground in Wheal Friendship. I have no hesitation in saying that if this mine is persevered with it will turn out a lasting and profitable adventure. We have permission to burn and dress our tin at South Wheal Friendship, and shall get it ready for sale as soon as possible.

POLGEAR AND LANCARROW.—The lode in the 25 fathom level, east of engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing a little tin; on Saturday last we set 2 fms., at 5*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 25 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, is 1 ft. wide—set 1 fm., at 6*l.* The 25 fm. level cross-cut south is progressing favourably—set 2 fathoms, at 7*l.* per fathom.

PONTERWYD.—The lode in the engine-shaft between the adit level is 7 ft. wide, composed of spar, blende, and clay-slate, with a fine gossan, intermixed throughout with good branches of ore; this lode has a very promising appearance; I have little doubt we shall soon get into a good course of ore in the engine-shaft between the adit level. The lode in the shallow adit level, east of cross-cut, and 160 fms. east of the engine-shaft, is still large and promising, yielding a little ore, with a great quantity of gossan. The weather has been much against us of late for the surface work, but still we are getting on a little.

PORKELLIS UNITED.—Tymorgie south lode in the eastern end, on the south part, is 2 feet wide, fair work for the stamps; we are rising against the shaft west on this lode, and we hope to hole next week. The tribute ground in the back of the 24 is very productive for tin. The north lode continues to open well in the tribute pitches. Growan lode west, in the 24 fm. level, is now passing through a large cross-course, which we expect to cut through early next week. The stopes are looking well. No. 1 lode, east and west of eastern cross-cut, is large and good in both ends. The tribute ground is of a very superior quality. Our surface operations are progressing as well as the weather will permit.

RATTLINGHOPE.—We are much troubled with water, owing to the late heavy rains, and but half the usual progress is, therefore, being made. The lode continues of great promise at an increased depth. The last assay produced 3½ per cent., which, for such an elevation, is a pretty good indication of making ore in depth.

RITTON CASTLE.—The quarry is cleared, and a fair quantity of stones raised for the buildings. In about another fortnight, we shall be ready to commence sinking on the course of the lode.

RIX HILL.—We have finished securing the run at the back of the 17. We have some decayed timber to replace in the shaft, which we knew nothing of until we met it in our progress upwards, securing the run. I hope, however, to be ready by the middle of next week to draw the tributers' work from the 17, and get on with the tin for next sampling. There is no alteration to notice in our pitches in the 17; we are idle still under the 17, but are getting on as fast as we can with the additional lift, after which I hope to have no further trouble with the water above the 28, which level we shall, I think, have in fork on Monday.

RORRINGTON.—The ground in the deep level is more favourable for driving, and a strong feed of water coming from the breast: as soon as this breast is driven under the orey ground gone down in the bottom of the level above, an immense piece of ground will be laid open, and in all probability enable us to get lead ore at a low figure. The lode in the middle level is 3 ft. wide, interspersed with lead ore throughout. A branch has fallen in conjunction with the lode in an oblique direction, which has given the lode a more promising appearance. We intend, as soon as the weather sets in a little fairer, to sink a new whim-shaft from the surface, to come down on the forebreast of the above (middle) level, for the purpose of ventilation, and to afford a better facility for commanding the stuff; this will also lay open an immense piece of ground, as the lode stands all whole from the back of this level to the surface, which is full 60 yards high, and the lode known to exist to within a few feet of the grass. We have tributers working within a few yards of the surface, just over the present breast of the middle level. They have at surface now ready for washing a splendid pile of work; finer stones of lead I never saw than these in the gossan; they will produce 80 per cent. for lead, and the lode at this point is full 3 ft. 6 in. wide, of a most promising description, with gossan, spar, and rich lumps of lead ore. I have not the slightest doubt but we shall have a first-rate mine here, and that at no distant period, which can be worked for a great number of years without the aid of pumping machinery, and which will, of course, be a great boon in working this very valuable property.

SOURTON CONSOLS.—We are getting on with the engine-house and other necessary work as fast as possible, but the weather has been very much against us. The masons have not been able to work for some days. The engine-house is 25 ft. high; we shall soon finish it if the weather proves favourable. I like the appearance of the lode on the back very much; I think it will make a splendid appearance when cut through in the cross-cut. I believe there is no doubt of it producing great quantities of ore under such a back.

SOUTH WHEAL RUSSELL.—We have continued the sinking of Rundle's shaft, and hope to be down to the intended depth by the end of the month, when we intend cross-cutting to the lode. We have met with small branches of ore, which appear to be dropping towards the lode. We have not met with anything in the adit level driving north in the cross-course since my last report.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—In the 215 fm. level the lode is 6 in. wide, poor at present. In the 205 end the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of capel and mundic, with a small quantity of ore. In the 190 end the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of can, mundic, and ore. In the 175 end the lode is 6 in. wide, composed of fluor, prian, and ore. In the 160 end the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of capel and ore, very rich work. Our pitches are looking well, and from every appearance we shall have a good sampling for November.—North Mine: In the cross-cut in the 100 the ground continues hard for driving. In the 90 end, driving north, the lode is 2 feet wide, opening profitable ground. In the 80 end the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of capel and fluor-spar, with occasional stones of ore.

TINCROFT.—On Highburrow tin lode, in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 162, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 25*l.* per fm. In the 152, driving east of said shaft, the lode is 4½ ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm.; by extending this level about 2 fms. further, we expect to reach the cross-course and get under the run of tin ground gone down in the bottom of the 142, east of Martin's east shaft. In the 142 driving east, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. for tin and copper; the stopes in the back of this level are worth 8*l.* per fm. for tin and copper. The stopes in the 130 are worth 12*l.* per fm. Chapple's lode in the 142, driving west of engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. In the 130, driving west of downright shaft, the lode is 2¼ ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. In the 120, driving west of said shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing saving work. In the 110 west, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 18*l.* per fm.; in the winze sinking below this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. In the winze sinking below the 100 west, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 14*l.* per fm. for tin and copper. Dunkin's lode, in the 110, driving west of engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide—saving work; in the winze sinking below the 100 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. for tin and copper. In the 90 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. At North Tincroft, the lode in the 130, driving east of engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide wide, worth 25*l.* per fm.; in the west end, same level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. In the winze sinking below the 120 east, the lode is 4½ ft. wide, worth 90*l.* per fm.; in the west end, same level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. In the 110, driving east of said shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm.; in the west end, same level, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 16*l.* per fm. In the 100, driving east of Willoughby's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. for tin and copper; in the winze sinking below the 100, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 18*l.* per fm.; by the end of this month we hope to communicate this winze with the 110 fm. level.

TOKENBURY CONSOLS.—We have sunk 5 fms. below the 22; the lode in the bottom of the shaft shows a better indication for copper than when we commenced sinking; the ground on the east lode, in the 22, is a little harder than when last reported, the lode is very kindly, producing a little black ore.

TREGARDOCK.—The engine-shaft is down 6½ fms. below the 22, sinking by nine men, at 18*l.* per fm.; the end east in the 22 is driven 25 fms., at present poor; the end west is driven 24 fms., and worth 7 cwts. of ore per fm. The stopes are producing a fair quantity of ore. It is expected that 30 tons of ore will be ready for sampling the latter end of next month.

TRELAWNY.—At Trelawny shaft, the men have completed the footway and other jobs, and are now put to rise in the back of the 120 fm. level, for the purpose of ventilating the same. The ends in the 120 fm. level are producing some ore, the lode hard, but kindly. In the 107 fm. level, north end, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 8*l.* per fm.; the south end is of much the same value. In the 92 fm. level, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 12*l.* per fm.; in the south end, it is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 9*l.* per fm. At the north mine, Smith's shaft is down 4 fms. 2 ft. below the 78 fm. level, ground still good. In the 78 fm. level, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 9*l.* per fm.; south end, 12*l.* per fm.; in the end north of Trehane the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 10*l.* per fm. In the 68 fm. level, north end, east part, the lode is 6 in. wide, and worth 3*l.* per fm.; west part, 1½ ft. wide, and worth 4*l.* per fm. In the winze in the bottom of the 68 fm. fm. level the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 8*l.* per fm. There is nothing new to notice in the stopes and pitches.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—In the 113, west of Garden's, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, prian, mundic, and spar, containing spots of ore; in the same level, east of Garden's, the lode is 16 in. wide, unproductive. In the 100, west of Garden's, the lode is small, with spots of ore. In the 100, east of Christoe, the lode is 18 in. wide, looking more promising than in our last, and producing stones of ore. Our tribute does not look quite so well as when last reported.

TRELOWETH.—Cole's engine-shaft is sinking below the 55; the ground appears to gradually improve. We have thought it best to rise towards the 45, and sink below that level, for communication and better ventilation, as well as to prove the lode. The air in the 45 and 55 is very bad; the 45 is extended west under Woodfall's shaft. West of this shaft, in the 20, we have a good orey lode. I hope, after the winze is holed from the 45 to the 55, that we shall extend the former west, through the cross-course, and prove the lode under the 20, before referred to; whilst this is being done, it is very likely the 45 will drain Woodfall's shaft, and enable us to sink through from the 20 to the 45; it is below the 20 at present 7 fms. 2 ft. In about three months from this I expect to see the lode at the engine-shaft to the 65 fm. level.

UNION (TIN).—I was underground here yesterday (Nov. 17), and found the lode intersected and partly cut into. I could see it 3½ feet wide, but no appearance of south wall. I am going underground again to-day, and shall be able to give you more particulars to-morrow of its size and quality. All I can say for the present is, we took some good tinstuff out of the lode, and I saw enough to satisfy me that we have a good and lasting mine. We shall have the steam-engine in order for stamping in a few days.

WEST DING DONG (SANCREED).—We find the lode north-east in the adit level, on Richard's lode; in this end it is 3 ft. wide, worth 18*l.* per fm. for tin; we have driven through this lode 13 fms., and still continuing in the end. We have set the backs over the end to four men, on a lode 3 ft. wide, producing good work. Our shaft-men are employed in stoping a piece of ground in the 10 fathom level, to make the adit level good north-east on Richards's, on a lode 10 in. wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom. The lode in the end south-west on Michell's, is 10 in. wide, worth 8*l.* per fathom. We have set the backs over the 17 fathom level, on Enistrevor lode, on tribute. The stopes east of the engine-shaft are set at 10s. in 1*l.* for tin; the stopes west of shaft at 12s. in 1*l.* for tin. We are driving our adit level south-west on a very promising lode; the backs over the end are set at 13s. 4d. in 1*l.*; the backs over the 10 fathom level, on Michell's lode, at 13s. 4d. in 1*l.*; and the stopes on Trezise's lode, in the 10 fathom level, at 12s. in 1*l.* There are 15 men and four boys in those pitches, and they are proving beyond expectation—we are raising fine piles of work from them. We have nine heads constantly at work on tinstuff; we have also fine piles of work on the floors waiting for stamping, as much as 300 sacks in a pile. Our prospects at no period looked as promising as they do at the present moment.

WEST GOGINAN.—The lode in the engine-shaft sinking under the 30 fm. level is 6 ft. wide, and spotted with ore throughout, at present looking very promising. The ground in the 30 cross-cut south is still in blue clay-slate, and at present rather hard.

WESTON.—Crosse's level is progressing rapidly. Operations are suspended in No. 3 shaft, owing to the late incessant rains. In fact, nearly all the mines in the neighbourhood are flooded. No. 3 sump, in Cwm Dingle level, is progressing slowly, ground hard, and water troublesome. Urwin's pump, however, does its duty well. Mr. Readwin is persevering in his analyses of the silver lode.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—We are now about ready to commence driving from the bottom of the engine-shaft; we have had various work to do in the shaft, which is now in good order, but we find abundance of water. The engine will require to go 10 strokes per minute to keep the water, but this will not be the case when the ground is drained of it.

WEST POLGOOTH AND HEWAS UNITED.—The water is in fork, and the sumpmen resumed sinking the engine-shaft. We have intersected the north lode in the east cross-cut, but not cut through it, therefore cannot report its size; I believe it to be a large promising lode, having taken out some good stones of tin of a very promising character—I shall be able to give you particulars in a few days. The ground in the west cross-cut is favourable for driving, but have some fathoms to drive to cut the north lode—I anticipate having a good lode here. The lode in the 14 west, on south lode, is rather disordered at present with a cross-course. The water is still in the incline-shaft, but we have fixed a new horse-whim, and shall resume sinking in a day or two. The tribute pitches are producing tin as usual.

WEST UNITED HILLS.—The committee have to report that since the last general meeting Wheal Fire lode has been cut in the 35 fm. level, and has been driven on about 7½ fms.; this lode not having, so far, been found equal to the expectations entertained of it, and the new lode, named Burgan's, being of a most promising and first-rate character, it had been recommended by Captain Rich, who a few weeks ago inspected the mine with one of the committee, that the works on Wheal Fire lode should be suspended (if it did not improve after giving it a trial), and that the engine should be removed to Camplin's shaft to work the splendid new lode, and Captain Burgan has now joined in that recommendation, instead of working the new lode by flat-rods, as had been previously intended. He calculates that flat-rods and pitwork to carry us down to the 35 fm. level in Camplin's shaft would cost 350*l.*, whilst to remove and re-erect the engine on Camplin's shaft would cost only 180*l.*, and that the engine so placed would carry us down 100 fms.; but he also recommends that before anything is decided the mine should be inspected by a first-class managing agent, and the committee, concurring in the latter recommendation, have given instructions to that effect. In the meantime, Camplin's shaft has been cut down and enlarged, and prepared to serve as an engine-shaft. The committee have to congratulate the adventurers on the improved financial position of the company, the amount of calls now due and in course of payment being sufficient, with the funds in hand, to clear off all merchants' bills and other charges on the mine up to the end of Sept. A call will be requisite to meet the October and Nov. costs, and the committee recommend that the number of shares should be increased from 1040 to 6240, by converting each of the present shares into six, and that a call of 1s. per share be made on each of them.

WEST WHEAL ALFRED.—We have cleared Carr's engine-shaft 6 fms. below the 45, and find it full of attle. In the 45 west the lode is 10 feet wide, driving on the north part, which is yielding good stones of yellow ore. In the 37, west of Mexico shaft, on the main lode, lode 10 ft. wide, with stones of ore. In the rise in the back of the 37, on the main lode, lode wide, and opening tribute ground. In the 30, west of Leman's shaft, on main lode, lode large, composed of mundic and copper ore. In the 30, east of Leman's shaft, lode large, composed of mundic and copper ore. In the 30, west of Mexico shaft, lode large, composed of mundic and copper ore. Mexico shaft, is sinking north of the lode perpendicularly, to intersect the lode in the 60 fm. level. In consequence of the different things required new for the 80-inch engine, and the foundries being unusually busy, our progress is slow in respect of putting the engine to work. It would be highly desirable to do so, in consequence of the very wet weather we have experienced during the last five weeks. We continue to keep the water at Carr's engine-shaft very well. From the appearance of the lode in this mine generally, it wants depth to be more productive. We purpose sampling on Tuesday, the 23d inst., about 70 tons.

WEST WHEAL FANNY.—We have finished timbering and securing the trial-shaft, and have also driven south about 4 ft. on the course of the lode, which is now full 4 ft. big, and, being composed of gossan, quartz, mundic, flookan, &c., is exceedingly kindly.

WEST WHEAL RUSSELL.—During the greater part of the last fortnight the operations in the 60 and 48 have been suspended, in consequence of the water being in the mine, from the great rise in the River Tamar, produced by the late heavy falls of rain. But we are againin fork, and intend to commence driving the 60 on the 19th. There has been no alteration worthy of notice in the 37. We are still cutting open the upper part of Bayly's shaft, and hope to fix the new plunger-lift during the next week. We have continued to drive the adit level west of Bayly's shaft; the lode continues its size, and in the bottom part of the end we have lately met with large vughs, partly filled with rich copper ore; on the whole this lode it looking well. We have commenced a shaft in the wood, to communicate with this level near the present end, and where we shall be 22 fms. from surface; the lode is about 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, gossan, and spots of ore.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—North Lode: There is no change in the rise in the back of the 50 west. We expect to hole to Hancock's winze in about 10 days. The cross-cut driving on the great cross-course, south of the 35 east, to cut the lode, is progressing as fast as possible. In the 35 west a cross-course, 15 in. big, was cut about a fortnight ago at the lode west of it, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 9*l.* per ton, for 6 ft. in length, when another cross-course, or limb of the above, was met with, and which is now being driven through. The lode in Burgess's rise and stope, in the back of the 35 east, is 2½ feet wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fathom, worth 8*l.* per ton. Cock's winze, in the 35 west, is down 8½ fms., and is suspended on account of water. The lode in the western end, on the south branch (east) in the 35, is 1½ foot wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm., worth 7*l.* 10s. per ton. The lode in Artland's stope in the back of the 35 west, is 5 feet wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm., worth 8*l.* per ton. The winze below the 20 west is holed to Vivian's rise, and the men are now driving the 20 west again, which is 4 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 8*l.* per ton.—Old Lode: We put up a rise in the back of the 50 west to prove a bunch of ore, and have risen about 6 feet in the same, where the lode is found to be hard and poor; such being the case, we stopped rising, and the men are driving the 50 west again, which is much as usual; the branch, or lode, we are driving west upon from the 50 fm. level cross-cut south is 1½ foot wide, composed of spar, mundic, and stones of copper ore.

WHEAL AUGUSTA.—We are extending the 28 fathom level east and west from Graham's shaft—the lode of tin in each end is 4 ft. wide. We are sinking a winze under the 18 fm. level, west of shaft, and expect to hole this month, after which we shall raise more tin. The other parts of the mine are looking well.

WHEAL BENNY.—Since my last report we have cross-cut 5 fms. 4 feet south, and intersected a vein, dropping vertically; we opened on it a few fathoms east, and found the bearing line of this vein to be 26° south of east, so that I am convinced it is not the main lode; therefore, I have dialled and also levelled the ground, and find the level or adit is 11 fms. 3 feet 1 in. below surface, and we have 7 fms. yet to cross-cut south to reach the main lode. We have almost got through the quarry stone, and find the killas to be more compact, of a much lighter colour, and more congenial for mineral deposits. There have been no time or money wasted; we shall cut the lode deeper in the hill by cross-cutting at this point than we should before. All the branches that we have met with in driving are inclining towards the lode eastward; I hope they will have a good effect when they drop into it.

WHEAL CREBOR.—In the past few days, in taking down the capels of the lode in the 34, we broke some fine stones of tin; it appears that the large capel in this level is Buctor great tin lode; a short time now will prove this. In the 24 we have not yet intersected the south lodes, but appear to be getting near, as we have floors of capels and strings of ore in the cross-cut. Carlyon's winze I expect will be holed by my next. The south lode in the 12 is still large and orey. In the cross-cut driving north we are intersecting branches carrying ore; in the adit end, driving west, we have a promising lode. Our pitches in general are looking well. Next month I intend to clear the 12 fm. level east, as it is likely we shall be in a position to let more pitches in this level to profit. As to the quantity of ore we shall sample, it is impossible to say yet what we can or shall have, but intend to get as much as we can, as it depends in part how long they take to hole the winze, and how the tributers get on with their pitches. Our engine, pitwork, &c., are working well, the latter being so arranged as to work our engine about five strokes per minute.

WHEAL EDWARD.—We are getting on as fast as the weather will permit; we have taken out the foundation of engine-house and carpenter's shop; we are now removing earth and raising stone for buildings, but the rainy weather is very much against all surface work. Capt. J. Carpenter was here on Saturday last, when we arranged all particulars for the necessary buildings, and set all the carpenters at work at the engine-house, carpenters' shop, and saw-pit: the contractor has to find all glass for windows of both houses, make the house and underground cisterns, with the first piece of main rod in the shop—in fact, everything connected with both houses, for the sum of 51*l.* 10s. We also set the carpenter's shop to build at 1s. 7s. per perch, which is now in course of building, the contractor has only 16 days allowed him to erect the building, which is 39 ft. long, 21 ft. wide, and 9 ft. high; our saw-pit will be in the same house. We have also set the engine-house to build at 1s. 10s. per perch, and shall begin to build as soon as the weather settles. Mr. W. Matthews was with us yesterday (Nov. 11), and marked out all the house to the contractor, therefore only waiting for fine weather. You shall have copies of the contractor's agreements forwarded you in a day or two, hoping to report more favourable in our next.

WHEAL ELIZABETH.—We have communicated the new shaft to the rise from the adit, and shall soon be in a good order of working, having a supply of air, and a new whim to take up the stuff.

WHEAL FANCY (BEERALSTON).—In driving the adit on South Tamar east lode the lead continues, and has rather increased in the leader since last week. We have commenced making floors to dress the ores that are being raised. Water in large quantities is very near, so that little time will be taken up in making preparations.

WHEAL FANNY.—Since my last report we have sunk Hitchins's shaft 2 ft. 6 in. under the 12 fm. level. We are sinking in flookan as soft as slime, and we are obliged to cupboard-bind the shaft with 10 in. square timber, which is very troublesome to sink with two lifts in breast. We intend, the latter part of this week, to put in a cistern to take up the water from the lode at the 12 fm. level, and put the 11 in. lift into it, and sink below with the 10 in., which will give us more room in the shaft to sink and timber it. I hope this soft ground will only continue a few feet deeper, as we shall there get out of the flookan, and get more into the lode. At the old engine-shaft all the men in the mine are employed in sending and changing the lifts, which will be completed on Nov. 17; the weather has been much against our progress. In the cross-cut, at the 19 fm. level, we have driven 7 ft.; the ground is a little harder, and the water more as we approach towards Hitchins's shaft.

WHEAL FORTUNE.—There is a change in the shaft for the better since I wrote you last; the walls are better defined, and the underlay is not so rapid, with some fine stones of yellow and black copper ore, silver, and lead.

WHEAL HAMLYN.—I see but little alteration in the south end since last week, but, if any, the end is softer.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—In the 40, on the south lode, stoping east of the sump winze, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 3½ tons to a fathom. The lode in the 40, east of the cross-cut, is 14 in. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore—this is a very kindly lode. The 30, east of the engine-shaft, on the north lode, we have communicated with Bates's shaft; the lode in some parts of this level is 16 to 18 in. wide, tribute ground. In the 30 cross-cut, north on the cross-course, the ground is a little harder than it has been.

WHEAL JANE.—We have put our men costeaning from the north tin lode; in their working about 60 fms. north of the Alvenny lode, we cut another lode, which shows a beautiful gossan upon the back, and our present mode of costeaning will prove what lodes there are in the sett; I anticipate being able to give an account in my next of there being additional discoveries made. We have broken specimens of tin from nearly all the lodes we have opened upon, which speaks much in favour of the sett. I am also enabled to state, that those who have recently inspected this property, fully corroborate the statements made in reference to the probability of the lodes proving remunerative in depth.

WHEAL MARY ANN CONSOLS.—The ground in the engine-shaft, which is 25 fms. from surface, continues to be favourable for sinking; the part of the lode we are now carrying is spotted with lead, and presents a very kindly appearance. The winze sinking on the course of the Mary Ann copper lode produces at times good stones of copper ore, being from 15 to 18 in. wide.

WHEAL MAY.—We were prevented from working in the rise the early part of this week, in consequence of the influx of water; in addition to that, the adit level became choked, from some part of it giving in after the adit was cleared, and while the engine was forking the water. I have put the men to work in the back of the 30, to stope the lode from the cross-course east, direct over the winze that we shall hole to in rising from the 30; the lode in this place is very promising, and contains a proportion of grey and yellow copper ore. On Thursday we were again able to work in the rise.

WHEAL ROBERT.—Having had such heavy storms of rain this last few weeks, I am sorry to inform you that we have not been able to carry out our work with such celerity as I could wish; but, in the midst of all, we have our wheel put up, and we hope a substantial one; such materials are not to be had at all places. We are expecting the axle about Friday or Saturday next, according to the information received this morning. Our sawyers and carpenters are progressing with their work at this mine satisfactorily, as the shop is finished, so that they are able to work dry. We have driven about 2 fms. east of the adit end. At the cross-cut we have met with capels in the back of the end, and think it to be the south capel of the lode.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—In consequence of the extraordinary rise of the River Tamar from the heavy rains, the water has been up to the 48 fm. level for the greater part of the last fortnight, and consequently little or nothing has been done in the bottom levels. The water is again in fork, and we intend to commence driving the 60 to-morrow (Nov. 18). We are still driving the 37 south, and continue to meet with good stones of ore in the cross-course. We have again cut some water, which strengthens our opinion that the lode is still before us.

WHEAL SAMSON.—We are working on the north and south lode from the face of the cliff, according to your instructions, and breaking very rich-looking gossan; you will receive some barrels of it directly. Our other drivings on the east and west lode are going on satisfactorily.

WHEAL SARAH.—Since my last we have opened further on the south part of the north lode, and have broken some beautiful stones of mundic; the sparry part of the lode is spotted with rich yellow ore, and a large stream of water coming through. The south lode is just as last reported—a strong masterly lode, somewhat harder than the north lode. From the favourable reports made by competent judges who have inspected the mine, there can be no doubt it will prove productive. Some excellent specimens of the ore have been received, and are on view at the office.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—There is a fine lode cut here, from which they are now breaking rich silver-lead. About 100 lbs. weight was taken out by the day core on Monday last, since which the lode is improving daily. The lode is divided by a horse of highly mineralised killas, bespangled with lead. The richest part of the lode is from 4 in. to 7 in. wide, all lead and gossan; the other part fluor and horn-spar, with gossan, prian, and prills of lead; these two parts of the lode will evidently soon be together, and the horse of killas gone out of the end. There will then be, without doubt, a rich mass of ore to drive into, and it is likely to continue for a great distance to the south, as this lode has not been opened out to the southward and found unproductive of ore. You shall have further information in a few days.

WHEAL VICTORIA.—During the past week the shaftmen have sunk 5 ft., making altogether 25 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. below the adit.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—The middle lode shaft is suspended for the present, the water being so much increased by the late heavy rains, that we cannot make any progress in sinking. At the north lode engine-shaft the sinking is progressing favourably, there being 4 ft. accomplished in the past week.

WHEAL ZION.—Vivian's engine-shaft is now sinking in favourable ground; the grass water, which was a torrent, has been effectually cut off by driving an adit from the north-western corner of the shaft about 6 ft., and then rising in a southern direction until the "queer" was penetrated. The new lode in this shaft has increased in size from 1 ft. to 18 in. wide, and appears to be going larger as we sink; it contains a large proportion of mundic, and is impregnated with grey and yellow ore. In Lemon's 30 fathom level, on the great lode, a considerable improvement has taken place since last report. We have good stones of grey and yellow ore; the level is in upwards of 4 fathoms.

WHITFORD.—The shaft sinking below the adit is still hard, and progresses slowly No. 3 lode, driving north, is 2½ ft. wide, with stones of lead. The tributers are getting some good ore, but so much wet has made the backs very troublesome for working.

YEOLAND CONSOLS.—The 24 east continues to improve; in the last few fathoms we have laid open a splendid lode, worth at least 25*l.* per fm.; this looks well for the eastern part of your mine, and, as the tin ground seems to dip westwards, I have no doubt of finding the lode equally productive at the 36 as we proceed east under the tin in the 24. The lode in the 36 stope east, and the shaft, are just of one quality for tin, yielding a fair and profitable quantity; its size here is about 3 ft., but it turns out more tin than at the 12, where it is full 12 ft. wide; this is a great consideration, seeing you have but one quarter the amount to handle for more than the same quantity of tin. When the new dressing-floors are ready, and 12 additional stamps' heads are up, I have no doubt of being able to return from 10 to 11 tons of tin monthly, which, at 50*l.* per ton, would leave a profit of 200*l.* per month, provided the present productive nature of the lode continues, of which I have no doubt.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—[Estimated produce for Sept.]

Mines.	Tons.	Per Cent.	Copper.
Raipas	42	5	2·100
Old Mine	140	5	7·000
United Mines	15	6	·900
Michell's	10	6	·600
Carl Johan's	3	5	·150
Total	*Tons* 210		10·750

Mining Report from the 27th September to the 12th October.

Raipas.—Still unable to resume the 30 fm. workings, I have now but little to add to my last report. The frost having commenced, we may now expect the bottom workings to drain, and hope to be able to carry on the operations during the winter without any of the interruptions recently experienced. Our produce is still low, and the reason was assigned in my last, but hereafter we confidently expect it will improve.

United Mines.—No further improvement is to be noted in Ward's lode, where the ground is still hard, but the prospects have not deteriorated. At Woodfall's, the lode in the level continues regular and promising, but the ore during the past week has been rather less than usual. We have commenced tribute operations in the cross-cut in Michell's deep adit, where we hope the small lode passed through many years ago will develope itself favourably.

Old Mine.—We have holed the adit level with Bergmester's, and are now engaged stoping up the lode in the bottom of the old workings, and expect to complete this undertaking by the end of the week. We have also made preparations for unwatering the old sink, north-east of Bergmester's, with the intention of sinking it about 3 fms. deeper, for the purpose of exploring the lode at a deeper level in this part of the mine, where it is large and promising. Our stopes are in general yielding the usual fair returns. The tribute workings are equally remunerative, and, on the whole, there is no deterioration to note.

Michell's.—The workings at this mine have latterly been very fluctuating in their returns, the whole of which are now made on tribute.

LINARES MINES.—[Received from Capt. A. W. Martyn.]

Pozo Ancho, Nov. 7.—Owing to some repairs being necessary to be done in the engine-shaft, we have not yet let it to sink below the 55, but I hope to be able to do so next week. The 65 west is worth 1 ton of ore per fm., and in advance of the shaft 10 fms. There is no change to notice in the cross-cut north in this level, west of San Anton, not yet reached the north part of the lode; it is now 4 varas beyond the end. The stopes in the 55 east are worth 3 tons of ore in a fm.; the 55, west of Buena Ventura, is worth 1½ ton per fm., and in advance of this winze 31 varas; in the 55, east of Shaw's shaft, the lode is large, but not to value—driven in advance of the shaft 29 varas 2 ft.; the stopes in this level, west of Las Nieves, taking one part with another, are worth 2¾ tons per fm.; the level is made good 4 varas beyond the winze. The 45, east of La Esperanza winze, has improved in the past week, now being worth 2½ tons of ore in a fm.—in advance of the before-mentioned winze 24 varas 2 feet. Fortuna winze, east of Shaw's shaft, is worth 1 ton of ore per fm., and is below the level 11 varas. We have communicated the 55 cross-cut with San Juan shaft, and after the plat is cut it will afford us much greater facility for getting away the stuff. The 31, east of Thorne's, is worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 20, west of Thorne's, is worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. La Suerte winze, in the bottom of the 31, east of La Esperanza, is worth 2 tons of ore per fm.—below the level 3 varas 2 ft. 6 in. The end on the north branch, east of La Esperanza, is worth 2½ tons of ore per fm.—driven west of the cross-cut 6 varas 1 ft. 6 in. The end on the north branch, west of San Juan shaft, is worth 7 cwts. of ore—driven in advance of the cross-cut 7 varas 1 ft. In the cross-cut, north-west of San Juan shaft, there is no change to notice. Field's shaft is still in old men's workings; it is cut down and made good 56 varas 1 ft. 6 in. below the surface. Warne's shaft is worth 1¼ ton of ore per fm., and below the surface 49 varas 2 ft. The tribute department is looking much as usual, having 35 pitches working, on an average tribute, including the price per vara for some of the pitches, and also the dressing, at 417 rs. per ton, employing with the bargains, 178 men. The raisings for last month will be about the same as given by Mr. Thomas in last week's report—320 tons, or 60 tons in excess of the previous estimate, and the estimate for this month is 280 tons. Ore weighed in, 63 tons 5 cwts.: in stock 419 tons 14 cwt.—Pig-lead smelted, 36 tons; in stock, 888 tons 8 cwt.

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION:—

Oct. 6.—Cuiaba Mine.—A large quantity of stuff having gathered in the mine, from the tram-waggons being idle for so long a time, the driving has been somewhat impeded for the last few days; but immediately the end is cleared, it will be carried on with vigour, to open the ground westward. The Cuiaba lode consists of a series of floors, dipping east, and alternating in riches. From the commencement of the level west of the slide, an ore of a non-productive nature has been found, but the general character of the formation gives reasonable ground for the expectation that more congenial layers may be discovered.

Oct. 6.—Cocaes.—In the cross-cut the ground is softer to bore. At the Bandeira level east we have made a communication. In opening the new stope several good samples have been taken from this point; the workings have, in consequence, improved, and tracings of the gold have been seen upon the stone for the last three days. Fluctuations are incident to mining, and need only discourage where economy is pressingly necessary. We could wish to meet with a rich vein, and retrieve past losses; and it is to be hoped that means will be found to give both mines a fairer and fuller trial than the circumstances of the association in our time have admitted of. Morro Velho was once lower, and, perhaps, less likely than Cocaes and Cuiaba, but with plenty of capital and bold perseverance, it is now highly profitable. Adventure requires capital and faith, whether the issue be good or bad. With us, as your commissioners, the object has been to continue operations without venturing expense; not to take bolder steps, as by sinking Irving's shaft (as all deem necessary), in search of undiscovered riches. Produce for the month (Cocaes), Mks. 3 3 3 48.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY:—

Cobre, Oct. 13.—The lode in the 35 east, although maintaining its size, has fallen off very much in quality; west, the lode is larger and more regular; the ore is foul with mundic. Taylor's shaft and the west stopes look well, but there is not near so much doing as I could wish. The number of negroes is diminishing, and if this continues I scarcely know how we shall carry on the works. I visited the 110 at Robertson's on the 11th; the lode has turned considerably to the south, and I fear is now splitting into branches; the end is within a foot or two of the boundary. The ore in the bottom is about 9 ft. behind the end, which is quite dry, no sign of a flookan to be seen there. I have brought the men back to the flookan, which is close to where the ore was cut off, and drive south upon it, carrying the country on the west side.

Oct. 16.—The miners at the 110 were brought back from the lode to open upon what seemed to be a flookan or slide; after opening a few feet, the indications are said to have disappeared. Our captain is of opinion that the lode is only comparatively disordered by small slides.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY—[Received Nov. 15.]

Produce for August, 28,380 oits., equal to 272·646 lbs. troy, being 27,284 oits., from 6552 tons of ore, yielding 4·16 oits. per ton, and 1096 oits. from arrastres.

Produce	28,380 oitavas.		
Less duty, 5 per cent	1,419 oits.=26,961 oits, at 7s. 8d.	10,335	1 0
Cost for August, Rs. 52,530 418, at 27d.		£ 5,909	13 5
Profit		£ 4,425	7 7

Stamps working during the month, 118·86 heads. The supply of stone from the mine has been ample for our wants, enabling us to throw out on the refuse heap 300 tons of inferior. Our water power is daily falling off, owing to continuance of dry weather: many years have elapsed since so extraordinary a continuance of dry weather has been known.

Morro Velho, Sept. 24 *to* 30.—Mr. Morgan starts early to-morrow with 11 boxes, containing 56,219 oits., equal to 540·094 lbs. troy, amalgamated gold, which has been sold at Rio, and a remittance received by the company. Gold extracted to date 18,432 oitavas, from 1091·4 cubic feet of sand (result of 21 days' stamping), yielding 16·89 oits. per cubic foot. Stamps working 21 days, average 118·92 heads. Supply of stone abundant, and without much variety as to quality.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SKIBBERREEN.]

Audley Mines.—The mineral royalties extending over the Audley estates, in the parishes of Skull, Castlehaven, and Miros, were purchased last week by McCarthy Downing, Esq., in trust for Thomas Saunders Cave, Esq., of London, for the sum of 7600*l.*; and it appears that mining operations have been already commenced at Cappagh and Cappanacailly, and that the mines in the parish of Skull will be worked on an extensive scale. Mr. Headley, of London, who left Skull on Saturday last for town, will, it is said, return shortly, being interested in the late purchase.

Ballydehob Mines.—Active operations going on.

Brow Head.—A winding engine and crusher to be erected forthwith.

Company of Copper Miners in England.—This company have given notice, that they intend to apply to Parliament for a bill to amend the Act passed in the last session; and to confer further powers. This will be deposited in the Private Bill Office on or before the 31st of December next.

Ecton Mountain Mining Company.—The second half-yearly meeting of this association was appointed to take place yesterday, at Essex-street, Strand. On application at the offices, we understood that the location of the company was there, but no one knew anything about the meeting. From its being advertised in an evening contemporary, and likely to escape notice, probably there may be reasons which call for a meeting under the deed in order to comply with legal provisions, and on which occasion as little publicity as possible is desired.

Wheal Exmouth.—This mine was purchased of Messrs. Williams, of Scorrier House, Cornwall, in July last, and has proved a fortunate speculation for the shareholders, for, from the report, we find that although there was hardly sufficient capital to pay the necessary expenses attached to the purchase, and nothing for a working fund called up from the shareholders, yet at their meeting on the 11th inst. they declared a dividend of 5*s.* per share. This mine is now united with Wheal Adams, and they are each improved since the last report; in addition to the returns of ore which are now made every day from both mines, the committee have a cash capital in hand of 1070*l.* No doubt exists that Exmouth and Adams United will be regular dividend-paying mines, and prove as good an investment as others in our list.

New Copper Mine.—We are informed that a company is now in process of formation by a number of influential gentlemen, to work a very valuable copper mine in North Staffordshire, in the neighbourhood of the celebrated Ecton Mine, which yielded for many years a profit of 50,000*l.* per annum. We understand that the prospectus will be in the hands of the public in the course of a few weeks.

A Copper Mine near Carmarthen.—It is satisfactory to find that enterprise has elucidated that the neighbourhood of this town is rich in mineral wealth. The Vale of Towy Lead Mines promise to be a source of profit to their promoters, but we learn that during the past week Mr. Williams, the manager of these works, has discovered a vein of copper upon the Cwmgwilly estate, which is likely to prove highly remunerative. We have to congratulate Capt. Grismond Philipps upon the discovery, and trust it will be beneficial alike to him and the inhabitants of the town.—*Welshman.*

The Gladbach Zinc Company (near Cologne, on the Rhine) is established *en commandite*, to be hereafter *anonyme*, under the Prussian law, responsibility limited to the amount of shares, which are 4000 at 40*l.* each (160,000*l.*), of which 10*l.* per share has been paid up, and further sums of 10*l.* per share each will become payable at intervals of two months. This valuable mineral property is held in perpetuity, and extends over an area of nine square miles. The carbonate of zinc seems inexhaustible, and of the best quality. The royalty is only 3d. per ton of ore. Smelting works are estimated to cost about 1000*l.* The whole has been very recently inspected by Mr. O. McDaniel, a gentleman practically connected with zinc works in America, by Mr. Macdougal Smith, by Mr. Percival N. Johnson, of Hatton Garden, by Mr. James Wolferstan, the mining superintendent of Bedford United, and South and East Tamar Mines, and by Captain Phillips, all of whom concur as to the inexhaustible quantity of zinc ore, its richness, and the low rate at which it can be raised and smelted, as well as the certain and large profits to be derived therefrom. A large and valuable deposit of lignite, or brown coal, exists in the immediate neighbourhood. The mining works are practically advanced at ten or twelve different points, and about 2000 tons of ore already on the surface. Messrs. Johnson and Matthey have made assay of three samples, No. 1 yielding 48 per cent. spelter, equal to 59 of oxide; No. 2, 52 per cent. spelter, equal to 64 of oxide; No. 3, 63 per cent. spelter, equal to 78 of oxide, and Mr. P. N. Johnson certifies that these samples correspond with the minerals seen by him upon the different concessions. Mr. Smith calculates, immediately after the establishment of the smelting works, which may occupy twelve months, the return of 6000 tons of metallic zinc a year may safely be calculated on, the cost of which at 8*l.*, and sale at 15*l.* 10*s.*, would leave a profit of 45,000*l.*, or 37½ per cent. The Vieille Montagne Company, established in 1837, is one of the most profitable companies in Europe. The Gladbach Company enter with the benefit of long experience in the fabrication of the metal, an inexhaustible supply within a compact circumference, admirably situated for fuel, manufacture, transport, and every other commercial convenience. A competent Cornish captain and dresser have been appointed to the charge of the mining operations, and the required machinery is being provided with all expedition. The materials, &c., for the smelting works are provided by tender. The manager, M. Degardin, asserts his conviction that the company will be brought to the highest point of prosperity, and the shareholders obtain magnificent and immediate results. This, with the fact of the profits making at the Vieille Montagne (the 40*l.* shares in which company are saleable at 225*l.*), leads us to believe that, under judicious management, the concern must pay well, and we may remark that it has, without any advertisement, been formed, and all the shares subscribed for by parties of the first respectability, and 25 per cent. of the capital paid up—a strong evidence of the high esteem in which it is held. The office of the company is No. 7, Great Winchester-street, London, where any information, we understand, can be obtained.

Mining Speculation in America.—The *New York Herald* City Article, of the 26th October, contains the following remarks on embarking capital in mining adventures:—"There are very few mining stocks on the market, considering the number of companies recently formed. They are in the hands of the subscribers and originators, and will not be offered to any extent in the street, until they are more developed and better known. These stocks, and others of the same class, will ultimately form a large portion of the securities operated in at the Board of Brokers. They have already absorbed an immense amount of capital, and are gaining ground rapidly in public estimation. Immense fortunes will be made in the business of mining in this country, even greater than those which have been accumulated in Great Britain from the mining operations of that country, and those who are pioneers in the movement will stand the best chance and realise greater results. Mining is considered by many capitalists of too speculative and doubtful a nature to warrant the investment of much capital, and they, therefore, as a general thing, avoid them altogether; but, in so doing, they make a great mistake. Mining is not, in our opinion, half as hazardous as insurance business, or even banking. Railroads are not much better, as regards safety, and there is no way of employing capital where larger returns are realised than in mining, when judicious selections are made for such investments. In Great Britain there are instances where not only the original capital has been paid back 10 times over, but the market value of shares has advanced 400 and 500 per cent. Where there are indications that the mineral is inexhaustible in supply, the product is as sure, and the returns can be as safely calculated upon, as in any other business. There is more or less risk in any branch of industry: 95 merchants out of every 100 fail. Agricultural pursuits are not always successful; entire crops may be swept away in a night, and we are satisfied that extracting minerals from the bowels of the earth is not only 10 times more productive, but much more certain in its results than the cultivation of the soil. The first depends entirely upon judicious management, while the latter, being subject to all the vicissitudes of the weather, may prove valueless, notwithstanding the greatest labour and most scientific cultivation. In the course of a few years we shall have in successful operation dozens of mining companies, where we now have one, and public attention will from this time be turned to this mode of investment. As soon as the mines now in active and profitable operation present their reports, so that no one can doubt their authenticity and correctness, there will be a movement made that will give an impetus to the formation of new companies, greater than ever known in any other enterprise in the country. When that time comes we must expect many companies will be formed entirely for speculative purposes, and that any amount of swindling will be practised. The public will not be able, amidst the excitement, to distinguish between the good and the bad, and most serious losses will without doubt be realised. Stock companies of every class have passed through the same stages, until finally most of them have settled down upon a sound substantial basis. It must not be expected that mining companies will escape; but, on the contrary, we must be prepared for perhaps a greater bubble than we have ever yet had. It is, therefore, highly important that those who are now investing in these stocks should carefully and closely examine into the merits of the companies now on the market, and govern themselves accordingly. The prospects of most of those recently formed are of the most favourable character. They are in good hands, and we believe judiciously and economically managed. In every instance, they have, without doubt, inexhaustible supplies of the ore represented, which is the first great point to satisfactorily determine. That being settled, all doubt relative to productiveness is removed, and the result must, before many months elapse, be such as will suddenly wake up this community to the importance of this business, and the enormous undeveloped mineral resources of this country."

ACCIDENTS IN MINES—MEETING OF MINERS.

A meeting of colliers was held at the Old Dog Inn, Wigan, on Thursday last,

Mr. Joseph Parkinson, in the chair,

When it was unanimously resolved that the following petition should be presented to the House of Commons:—

The petition of the coal miners of Lancashire and Cheshire respectfully sheweth:—

That your petitioners in following their avocation are subject to various casualties and misfortunes, whereby many hundreds of our fellow-workmen's lives are yearly sacrificed, and in addition thereto many hundreds more receive such injuries as to render them unable for the remainder of their lives to support themselves and families.

That from legislative and other investigations into the causes of such extensive loss of life, and from the experience and observations of your petitioners themselves, it is demonstrated that such destruction of human life is attributable to inadequate ventilation, and mismanagement on the part of the managers and agents of mines, many of whom are without the knowledge of the principles of safety, and know nothing of the influence of those atmospheric changes which so frequently determine the explosive character of a mine.

That on such legislative and official inquiries and reports, a measure called the "Mines Inspection Bill," was enacted, which bill (although inadequate to meet the evil) your petitioners hailed with delight, as being an earnest of the Legislature's humane intentions towards the continued prayers of the mining body. That from the limited number of inspectors appointed under the bill, your petitioners have derived very little or no benefit at all from the beneficient intentions of your honourable House.

The increased destruction of human life called forth another parliamentary committee last year—chairman, E. S. Cayley, Esq., M.P.—which committee have reported to your honourable House the necessity of extending legislative interference, that more ample security may be given to the lives of your petitioners; that the abovementioned report affords your petitioners grounds for stating that, although none of the operative miners were examined before that committee, yet the conclusions arrived at, and the recommendations and suggestions made in that report, have the entire concurrence of your petitioners; and they further beg to state that the promptitude and exertions of the said committee in this work of humanity justly entitle the members thereof to the lasting gratitude of the mining body generally.

Your petitioners respectfully urge the great necessity of additional inspectors, with an appointment of sub-inspectors in sufficient numbers to ensure, at short periods, a proper examination of all pits in their respective districts.

Your petitioners respectfully call the attention of your honourable House to the necessity of changing the manner of holding inquests on the bodies of those who are killed in coal mines, seeing that the persons who generally compose the juries at such inquests are farmers, petty tradesmen, and others, who are totally ignorant of the practical working of coal mines, and others who are in subordinate offices about the collieries, dependent on the owners, which in many instances return verdicts of accidental death where the clearest evidence of guilt and neglect have been stated to the jury by the inspectors of mines and others. In proof of this assertion, we would respectfully refer your honourable House to the depositions of Messrs. Dickinson and Wynn, two of the inspectors of coal mines, at the inquest on the body of John Bilsbury, at Aspull Moor, near Wigan, on Saturday, Oct. 2, 1852, who died on September 30th from the effect of an explosion at Mr. Johnson's, Bradshaw House Colliery, Aspull Moor, on August 13th, 1852.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that the present system of holding coroner's inquests on colliery accidents be abolished, and that a proper tribunal of properly qualified persons, by experience in coal mines, be substituted in its place, with power to compel the owners of collieries to grant compensation to the widows, fatherless children, or relatives, of those who may be killed in coal mines through the neglect of the masters, or their agents.

Hence your petitioners would solicit your honourable House to so amend the "Mines Inspection Bill" as to enforce that none but properly qualified persons be appointed to the underground management of coal mines.

In conclusion, your petitioners would submit that in addition to the appointment of a board of control, and an increased number of inspectors and sub-inspectors, together with the alteration in the mode of conducting inquests, and the proper examination of all agents, and with the means of giving a good education to the miners' children; likewise the proper power to be given to inspectors to stop all dangerous workings, with penalties for non-attention to the suggestions of the inspectors, and for the non-possession of the scientific instruments recommended by the committee as being essential to the proper protection of the health and lives of your petitioners; and we pray your honourable House to take into consideration, and to take such steps as shall, with as little delay as possible, perfect a measure commensarate with the evils complained of, which will add additional security to your petitioners.

ACCIDENTS.

Glamorganshire.—Four miners lost their lives by an explosion of fire-damp at Messrs. Ford and Son's Bryndu Colliery, near Pyle.

Wheal Elizabeth (*Newlyn*).—As Thomas Sincock, a lad of 14, was about to step from the 10 fathom level at the engine-shaft to the ladder-work, he missed his footing and tumbled 9 fms. When found, the front part of his skull was completely battered in, and he was quite dead. It was a singular fact that this was the first occasion on which deceased had gone to work as a miner, and his father, after leaving his work at the 29 fm. level, called for him, and was in the act of directing him where to place his foot when he made the fatal step.

Levant Mine (*St. Just.*).—W. Waters was killed by a fall of ground.

New Candle-lamp.—Among the list of patents is one taken out by Mr. E. Whele, for a candle-lamp of a very novel character. The lamp has a dial or clock face, and, as the candle burns, the hands mark the hours and minutes correctly, and a hammer strikes the time. As a chamber light for a sick room, it marks the time, and can be set to strike at any given periods, when the patient requires attention. As a night light, it marks the time on a transparent dial, and rings an alarum at any stated period, and in 10 minutes afterwards extinguishes the candle, or will continue to strike every second until the party gets out of bed and stops it; and if a very heavy sleeper requires to be roused, it will fire off a percussion cap. As a table-lamp, it marks the time and strikes the hours, and has a regulator and index, by which may be ascertained the amount of light and economy of consumption of the various candles of different makers. And all this is effected with very little machinery.

Improved Manufacture of Wood Screws.—Mr. Newton, of Chancery-lane, has patented an improvement in the manufacture of screws for fastening wood, &c. Instead of shaving the head, either before or after the nick, they are first cut to a more obtuse angle, then the nick given, and afterwards shaved, by which means all burr and irregularities are removed. The jaws of the nicking machine are furnished with a spring, by which they are made to hold various sized screws, and in pointed screws the blank is cut to the proper form before cutting the thread. An improvement in the feeding and supplying of screw blanks, pins, and other similar articles, is effected by apparatus furnished with hooked fingers, by which the articles are seized, the heads preventing them from slipping; also for assorting them according to length or diameter; and a machine is described for shaving the heads, forming the nick, and re-shaving, without removing from the jaws in which they are first held.

Black-Lead Pencils.—Drawing pencils of the first quality, known in commerce as "Brookman's," are made with small prisms sawn from pure massive graphite, and placed in grooves in wood. Pieces of graphite, sufficiently large to be thus used, are very rare, and the mine of Borrowdale, in Cumberland, whence they have been obtained, is almost entirely exhausted. Mr. Brockedon was long occupied in seeking for some method which might enable him to employ the powder of pure graphite without cementing it by any substance, which inevitably injures the quality. He endeavoured to render the powder coherent by submitting it to enormous pressure; but the different machines and apparatus he at first made use of for this purpose, however strongly they were made, were broken under the pressure, and his endeavours were thus unsuccessful, until the happy idea suggested itself of operating in a vacuum. But it was extremely difficult, if not impossible, to introduce under the receiver of an air-pump an apparatus for compressing the powder of graphite. Mr. Brockedon overcame this difficulty by an arrangement as simple as it is easily executed; for, after having compacted the graphite powder by moderate pressure, and thus reduced it to a certain size, he enclosed it in very thin paper, glued over the whole surface. He then pierced it in one place with a small round hole, permitting the escape of the air from within, when the block thus prepared was placed under an exhausted receiver, and the air having been removed, the orifice was closed with a small piece of paper, and in this state it was found that it might be left for 24 hours without injury. Being submitted then to a regulated pressure once more, the different particles became agglomerated, and a block of artificial graphite was produced by simple pressure, as solid as the specimens obtained from the mine. From such blocks the exhibitor was able easily to obtain small prisms for use, which have yielded pencils equal in quality to those manufactured from the purest specimens from Borrowdale.

Improved Kneading and Baking Apparatus.—Mr. Fontainmoreau, South-street, Finsbury, has secured a patent, on a communication from Messrs. Rolland and Lesobre, of Paris, for machinery for improving the manufacture of bread, biscuits, &c. In the kneading-trough is a series of teeth, placed alternately on an axle, with bars filling the whole width of the trough; and as in every instance a tooth on one side is opposite a bar on the other, the revolution of the axle gives a screw movement to the dough, forcing it to one end of the receptacle, and on reversing the motion to the other, so that the kneading is expeditiously effected. The peculiarity of the oven is having a revolving disc floor; by which means any dish, or other baking, in a public ovens may be taken out with facility at the moment it is required, and others left unmolested during the time necessary for thoroughly cooking. By means of pipes and flues, the top, bottom, and sides, are subject to the full effect of the fuel employed; and by a thermometer, placed at the door of the oven, the exact temperature may be always ascertained, and the fire regulated accordingly. A reservoir of water is placed on the top of the oven, kept hot by the superabundant caloric, which would otherwise unprofitably escape, and is useful in kneading the dough. The plan has already been adopted by several hospitals and other public establishments in France.

From Singapore, we learn that the quantity of coal raised at the mines was greatly on the increase, and that the operations of the company were being carried on with much energy.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, November 19, 1852.

			per	Ton.
ENGLISH IRON.				
Bar and bolt *a*	—		£8	0 0
In Wales *a*	—		7	10 0
In Liverpool *a*	—		7	12 6
In Staffordshire *a*	—		8	0 0
*Sheets, single *a*	—		10	0 0
" double *a*	—		11	10 0
*Hoop *a*	—		9	10 0
*Nail rod, round *a*	—		8	2 6
" square *a*	—		8	2 6
Rails (Wales) *c*	—		8	2 6
" (Staffordshire) *c*	—		8	2 6
Railway Chairs, Clyde	—		4	10 0
Pig, No. 1, Clyde *c*	—		2	17 6
3-5ths No. 1 & 2-5ths No. 3	—		2	17 0
No. 1, in Wales *b*	3	10 0	4	10 0
Scotch Pig No. 1 in London	—		3	15 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs	Glasg.	—	3	12 6
Ditto	Wales	4 0 0	4	5 0
FOREIGN IRON. *a*				
Swedish		10 15 0	11	0 0
Russian CCND	—		17	0 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	—		5	10 0
FOREIGN STEEL. *a*				
Swedish keg, nominal	—		18	10 0
Ditto faggot	—		—	—
SPELTER. *c*				
On the spot	—		19	12 6
To arrive	—		19	15 0

ZINC.		
In sheets *d* p. ton	£ 25	0 0
ENGLISH COPPER.		
Tile, 14 to 28 lbs. *a* p. ton	102	10 0
Tough cake *a* "	102	10 0
Sheathing and bolts *a* p. lb.	0	0 11½
Sheet *a* "	0	0 11⅝
Bottoms *a* "	0	1 0½
Old *a* "	0	0 10½
Yellow Metal *a* "	0	0 9¾
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. cwt.	1	10 0
ENGLISH LEAD. *a*		
Pig p. ton	19	10 0
Sheet "	20	5 0
FOREIGN LEAD. *a*		
Spanish, in bond p. ton	18	10 0
ENGLISH TIN. *c*		
Block p. cwt.	4	16 0
Bar "	4	17 0
FOREIGN TIN. *c*		
Banca p. cwt.	4	12 0
Straits (uncertified). "	4	9 0
TIN-PLATES. *b*		
IC Charcoal p. box	—	1 11 0
IX Ditto "	—	1 17 0
IC Coke "	—	1 5 0
IX Ditto "	—	1 11 0
Canada plates *a* ton	—	11 10 0
Quicksilver *f* p. lb.	0	2 6–0 2 7

Terms.—*a*, 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, 3 ditto; *c*, nett; *d*, 1½ per cent. dis.; *e*, 2 ditto.; *f*, 1¼ ditto; deliv. in Liverpool 10*s.* per ton less.—+Dis. for cash in 14 days, 10 per cent.

* Cold blast, f.o.b. in Wales.

Scotch Pig-iron has been easier this week, and quotations are about 1*s.* lower; holders are asking 57*s.* to 57*s.* 6*d.* for Mixed Nos., cash, and 58*s.* three months open.

Bar-iron continues very firm, with an upward tendency.

Rails are in extensive demand, and makers are unable to entertain orders, unless for deferred delivery.

Spelter is quiet, at 19*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton on the spot.

Lead very firm, and a large business doing.

Tin is held firmly for an advance.

In Tin-plates a good business is doing, and prices are improving.

Mines.—The transactions this week are not to any large extent. South Tolgus shares have advanced to 200*l.*; West Providence, 54*l.* and 55*l.*; Wheal Basset, 510*l.*; West Caradon, 210*l.*; East Pool, 165*l.*; North Basset, 12*l.* Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Dolcoath, Great Polgooth, South Tamar, Par Consols, Trehane, Wheal Tremayne, Tehidy, West Fowey, Wheal Clifford, and Wheal Langford maintain their price. Gonamena has risen from 40*l.* to 48*l.*; St. Day United and North Damsel continue in request; Wheal Grenville has risen to 3*l.* 10*s.* In Cornwall, Wheal Seton has advanced to 205*l.*; Comford has been sold at 15*l.* and 16*l.*; Carvannall, at 11*l.*; Bell and Lanarth, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Sidney Godolphin, 4*l.* and 5*l.*

In the Metal Market, transactions cannot be made at current prices: an advance must take place.—In Plates the prices are improving, and the demand is very extensive.—Lead may be said to be in the same condition: the article is in such request that the trade cannot accept orders.—Copper is firm, and the demand for it continues.—Spelter is at 19*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and stationary.—Rail Iron is in such request, that makers cannot execute immediate orders, and are cautious in taking those for delivery within a given period.—Bar-Iron seems likely to advance, sellers declining orders.—Scotch-Pig may be quoted 57*s.* to 57*s.* 6*d.*, for cash; No. 1 cold-blast foundry pig-iron, free on board at Cardiff, 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton; and for charcoal tin bars, 12*l.* to 13*l.*

In the Bullion Market,—Dollars, 4*s.* 11½*d.* per oz. Bar silver, 5*s.* 1½*d.* per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77*s.* 9*d.* per oz. standard.

The sale of copper ore at Thursday's Ticketing was 3459 tons, amounting to 22,687*l.* 11*s.*, the average produce and standard being 7¼, 127*l.* 18*s.* The corresponding sale last month was 4299 tons, produce 7¼, 126*l.* 16*s.*, showing an advance of about 5*s.* per ton.

Driggith, Great Wheal Baddern, Tamar, Herodsfoot, Wheal Langford, and North Wheal Trelawny, have sold lead ores during the week.

Tincroft, Wheal Augusta, and Bosarne, have sold tin ores.

At Wheal Buller meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for Sept. and Oct. showed—Balance last account, 1405*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; ores sold (less dues), 9266*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*= 10,672*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*—Mine costs, merchants' bills, and income tax, 4089*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*; by dividend of 20*l.* per share (5120*l.*): leaving balance in favour of mine, 1462*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

At Alfred Consols meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—By ore sold, 9th Sept. and 14th Oct. (less lord's dues, 242*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*), 4122*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*; sundry receipts, 7*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*=4130*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*—Labour cost for Aug. and Sept., 1570*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*; doctor and club, 20*l.* 9*s.*; subsist advanced to men, 19*l.* 15*s.*; Great Wheal Alfred for two months water charge, 62*l.*; merchants' bills, 425*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*: showing a profit of 2032*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; add balance in hand last account, 477*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*=2510*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* A dividend of 7*s.* per share (1792*l.*) was declared, leaving a balance of 718*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* to credit of next account.

At North Basset bi-monthly meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for July and August showed—Balance last account, 2079*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; sale of July and Aug. ore, 3291*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*=5370*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*—Total cost for working the mine, including royalty, 1955*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*: leaving balance in favour of mine, 3414*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* A dividend of 5*s.* per share (1500*l.*) was declared, payable on the 27th instant, and the balance of 1914*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* carried to the credit of next account. The report from the mine is highly satisfactory.

At Wheal Exmouth meeting, a dividend of 5*s.* per share was declared.

At West Ding Dong Mine meeting, on Nov. 9, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 264*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; labour cost, six months to end Aug., 1319*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*; lord's dues on tin (1-20th), 15*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*; 24-inch steam-engine, 550*l.*; merchants' bills, 555*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*=2705*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*—Black tin sold to July, 313*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; materials sold, 116*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*; calls received, 1023*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*: leaves balance to next account, 1252*l.* 7*s.* Arrears of calls due, 265*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* A call of 1*l.* 5*s.* per share was made, and a fortnightly report of the mine ordered to be sent for insertion in the *Mining Journal*. Enestreven lode is worth 7*l.* per fm. for tin; almost all the ground explored on it can be taken away at from 10*s.* to 15*s.* in the 1*l.* tribute. The lode in the bottom of the 9 fm. level is worth 12*l.* per fm. Michell's lode, in the 9 fm. level south, is worth 8*l.* per fathom for tin. On Richards's lode they have sunk from the 9 to the 19 fm. level on a course of tin worth 12*l.* per fm. The 9 north-east has been extended 18 fathoms on a course of tin, worth 15*l.* per fathom, driving at 30*s.* The steam-engine and machine are now regularly at work, enabling them to keep the stamps going, therefore they will be in a position to return tin as fast as they can raise it, and they calculate to repay the whole of the outlay during the ensuing year.

At the West United Hills special general meeting, on Monday (Thomas Camplin, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance of cash, 27*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*; since received, for 138 trust shares, 276*l.*; ditto on account of arrears of calls, 64*l.* 5*s.*; ditto on account of calls made 3d Sept., 81*l.*=448*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*—Mine cost for August, 68*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; Sept., 64*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*; merchants' bills, 133*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*: leaving a balance of 181*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* The assets are: Balance in hand, 181*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*; arrears of calls, 255*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*=437*l.* 11*s.*—The liabilities: Merchants' bills, 420*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* The number of shares is to be increased from 1040 to 6240, by converting each of the present into six shares. A call of 1*s.* each on the 6240 shares was made.

At Yeoland Consols meeting, on the 11th instant (E. S. Codd, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Receipts for the last six months, 1526*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; present liabilities, 300*l.* A great portion of this latter consists of a loan previous to former meetings, and expenses incurred since in laying open the Roborough lode, driving the south adit, exploring copper lode, &c. The report of the agent, and the present appearances of the mine, were considered so satisfactory that a call of 1*l.* per share was cheerfully voted by the shareholders present. The chairman and committee received the warmest congratulations and thanks of the meeting for their untiring perseverance, and the former was appointed managing director, at a salary of 50*l.* per annum (exclusive of expenses). This concern is now worked with spirit and economy, and is becoming one of the first tin mines in Devon. It was determined in future to hold quarterly meetings.

At Carvannall Mine bi-monthly meeting, on the 9th inst., the accounts showed—August cost, 252*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*; Sept. 234*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*=487*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*—Balance last account, 14*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*; call of 7*s.* in Sept., 369*l.* 12*s.*: leaving balance to next account, 103*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* A call of 5*s.* per share was made. The engine-shaft is down 8¼ fms. below the 76; the end west is worth 25*l.* per fm. They have about 30 tons of ore at surface. Five pitches are working by 12 men, at tributes varying from 5*s.* to 13*s.* in 1*l.* The state and prospects of the mine are substantially improved.

At Wheal Trebarvah meeting, on the 8th Nov, the accounts showed—balance from last account, 200*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; six months' labour cost, 1442*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; merchants' bills, 378*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*=2021*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*—Cash for tinstuff, 160*l.* 4*s.*; copper ore, 839*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*; sundries, 1*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*; calls paid, 195*l.* 5*s.*: leaves balance to next account, 824*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* A call of 15*s.* per share was made. Richards's engine-shaft is sinking under the 40 fm. level; the lode in the eastern part is 18 in. wide, nearly all ore; west, 8 in., orey; the 40 east is worth from 20*l.* to 25*l.* per fm. for copper ore. A pitch in the bottom of the 10 east is working by four men at 8*s.* tribute—ore worth 11*l.* per ton. The flat-rod shaft is suspended, in consequence of scarcity of men.

At Leeds and St. Aubyn meeting, on the 5th Nov., the accounts showed—balance from last account, 175*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; nine months' labour to end of September, 454*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; merchants' bills, 61*l.* 7*s.*; lord's dues, 1*l.* 16*s.*=693*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*; call in Jan., 256*l.*; tinstuff sold, 32*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*: leaving balance to next account, 405*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* A call of 2*l.* per share was made. The lode in the adit, on the north lode, is 2 ft. wide, producing occasional saving work for tin, only 40 fms. distant from the granite, which they hope to reach in five months, and then will be able to decide where an engine shall be erected. The great south lode has been intersected; it is 5 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm., and driving at 35*s.* per fm.; four other lodes, within a distance of 30 fms. have been wrought on the back to a great extent.

At East Caradon Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance at banker's (being a call of 10*s.* per share), 307*2l.*—By labour cost for August, 39*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*; ditto September, 80*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; merchants' bills (including 40-inch cylinder steam-engine, pumps, and pitwork for a shaft 50 fathoms deep), 645*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*: leaving balance in hand, 2306*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* Capt. James Seccomb's report was favourable as to future prospects.

At the Calstock United Mines adjourned meeting, on Wednesday, the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting, to inquire into the affairs of the company, was read and unanimously adopted. The report stated that the books had been inefficiently kept; but that the committee were satisfied that the whole of the 10,000*l.* capital had been paid up, and that the balance stated to be in hand at the last meeting, of 1932*l.* 19s. 1d., was correct. The report also states that a sum of 800*l.* for plant, buildings, materials, &c., had, in the opinion of the committee, been improperly charged in the cost-sheet of the mines, which, after a communication with some of the promoters, it was agreed by them should be replaced to the working capital of the company—thus increasing the balance in favour of the mines by that amount. With regard to the prospects of the mines, the committee had employed Capt. Wolferstan to inspect them, whose report, together with that of one of the committee who accompanied him to the works, was deemed very satisfactory. Capt. Wolferstan states that the returns from the tin mine were rather more than paying costs; and he recommended sinking the shaft another "lift," by which he is of opinion larger returns would be made. He also recommends sinking the shaft in the South Harrowbarrow Mine, where, under the immense quantity of mundic now being wrought upon, he believes copper will be found. The report of the gentlemen who had inspected the arsenic-works, entered into a variety of interesting details, by which he showed that, with the present kilns and erections, returns might be made of this produce that would leave a profit of upwards of 2000*l.* per annum.

At Tywardreath Mine meeting, on the 3d Nov., the accounts showed—Calls received, 1164*l.*—Balance last account, 22*l.* 16s. 8d.; costs and merchants' bills for Sept. and Oct., 520*l.* 14s. 10d.: leaving balance to next account, 620*l.* 8s. 6d.

At Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy Consols meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts having been examined and passed, it was decided as necessary, for the working of the mine that a call of 10s. per share should be immediately made.

At Nansegollan Mine meeting, on the 9th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 456*l.* 19s. 9d.; labour cost four months to end Oct., 421*l.* 19s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 108*l.* 3s. 8d.; dues on tinstuff (1-20th), 37. 11s. 9d.=990*l.* 14s. 4d.—Calls in July, 640*l.*; tinstuff sold, 71*l.* 15s. 1d.: leaves balance to the next account, 278*l.* 19s. 3d. A call of 1*l.* 10s. per share was made. Yeovil shaft is set to sink 12 fathoms below the 20 fathom level; when down 9 fms. they expect to cut granite—the ground is favourable, and the water charge easy. They are negociating for some extension of ground.

At Great Wheal Baddern bi-monthly meetiug, on the 19th November, the accounts showed a cost balance of 166*l.* 2s. 4d. in hand, and of assets over liabilities of 601*l.* 15s. 5d., and in favour of the mine, 1196*l.* 15s. The lode in the 30, cast from Burgan's, is producing good work for lead; and a good lode is gone down in the bottom. The stopes and tribute pitches are looking well. The tributers have a good branch of lead in the 20 west, and are raising some good work for tin. This portion of the mine is looking promising.

At Bridford Consols Mine bi-monthly meeting, on Nov. 10, the accounts showed—Labour cost, August, 89*l.* 1s. 7d.; September, 64*l.* 19s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 178*l.* 19s. 11d.; cash on account of engine-house, 117*l.*=450*l.* 1s. 4d., less balance last meeting, 426*l.* 16s. 5d., leaving balance to next account, 23*l.* 4s. 11d.; and calls in arrear, 40*l.* 2s. 6d. The purser was instructed to apply for the arrears, and if not paid in 14 days, a special general meeting will be called to enforce payment, or forfeit the shares. John Hampton was appointed resident agent, at 6*l.* 6s. per month, in the place of Capt. Hoskins. A call of 10s. per share was made. The operations are chiefly in maiden ground, favourable for yielding lead. The engine-house and stack are nearly completed; they expect to intersect the lode at the 20 in six months.

At the Peak United Mines (Calver) first meeting, on Monday, George Wall, Esq., the chairman, congratulated all present on the union effected between the Red Rake Mine and themselves, as it would tend to their advantage by working in unison—by greatly economising the expense and augmenting the profit. A call of 10s. per share was made. They have only been in operation 12 months, and have a parcel of lead ore preparing for sale.

At Christow Mine meeting, on Nov. 10, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 94*l.* 16s. 9d.; labour cost, August, September, and October, 129*l.* 18s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 49*l.* 16s. 7d.=715*l.* 11s. 11d.—Calls received, 700*l.*, leaving balance to next account, 15*l.* 11s. 11d.; arrears of calls due 180*l.* A call of 10s. per share was made. The engine-shaft is timbered 28 fms. deep, expecting to reach a 30 fm. level by the end of the month. Capt. Joseph P. Nicholls was appointed the resident captain of the mine, at a salary of 6*l.* 6s. per month.

The Beacon meeting is postponed until Friday, 3d December, when a special general meeting is to take place.

In the notice of Chyprase Consols meeting last week, the mismanagement and waste of time and money alluded to should have been mentioned as being attributable to a former captain (Michell). The chairman (Mr. C. Hinks), in moving the adoption of the report, after fully explaining this portion of the subject, said the captain had squandered away a large sum of money and twelve months' time, notwithstanding which their position as a company was now a very good one, their prospects were most favourable, and the mine was held in high estimation. The general opinion among experienced mining agents was that it would turn out a valuable mine, and great disappointment would be felt if it did not prove so. The chairman then referred to the amount paid for labour during the last four months, the number of hands employed, and the cheering prospect of early returns. Although much injury had been done, latterly every exertion was made to make up lost time, and he thought they were now in a fair way to reap the fruits of the perseverance which they had so long and patiently sustained. The report of the committee, as amended, was then adopted as the future rules of the company.

Great Bryn Mine has sold this week a parcel of tin to the New Blowing House Company, at St. Austell, at 60*l.* per ton, which corresponds with the assay made some weeks ago by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey. The mine is progressing favourably. They expect to be shortly down to the 20 fm. level. The ground in the shaft is exceedingly favourable for sinking, and by the time they are down they calculate to cut the lode in the cross-cut in the 10 fm. level, which will throw a considerable light on the future prospects.

East Halamanning raised in one month, and sold to the bargain buyers on Saturday last, tin amounting to 134*l.* 14s. It would have been much more, but for the heavy rains. The prospects of the mine are daily improving.

At Tincroft Mine they have sampled this week 802 tons of copper ore, one-third of which comes from North Tincroft lode. The amount for Aug., by sale of copper and tin, is 4641*l.* 6s. 3d.; total cost, 3282*l.* 18s. 4d.: leaving 1358*l.* 7s. 11d. profit.

At Wheal Guskus they sampled on Wednesday 706½ barrows of tinstuff.

At East Tolgus, the adit end east, on North Buller lode, is yielding about 1½ ton of copper ore per fm. Stopes east of Derrick shaft the same quantity.

At Wheal Grenville, the 25, west from Taylor's shaft, is 5 feet wide, composed of a fine gossan, spar, and soft prian, with a very kindly appearance; it is driving at 30s. per fm.; the lode in the shaft is of a similar character.

At the Golden Mile Lead Mine (Glamorganshire) meeting, at the George and Vulture Hotel, on Wednesday (George Tindall, Esq., in the chair), the accounts were passed, showing a balance of 80*l.* 8s. 6d. in favour of the mine, and the report presented by the manager was most encouraging. The chairman stated that he had just returned from a visit to the mine, and was highly pleased with the prospects.

At North Wheal Unity the prospects are very encouraging; they sold, last week, a parcel of copper ore at 12*l.* 6s. 6d. per ton, and expect to have an increase next sale both in quantity and quality. The pitches are looking well.

The Carberry West Mines (Boulaslough) are proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner. Capt. H. Thomas reports that the chief constant lode is producing rich silver grey ore of high produce, and he expects by getting down a few fathoms more they will be in a position to raise a considerable quantity of rich ore. At the Danish lode, they are breaking beautiful grey ore and native copper—"In fact, this lode has exceeded my expectations, and I have every reason to believe that it will prove a rich and productive one."

At Silver Brook Mine, Ashburton, the first steam-engine ever erected in that locality was set to work on Monday. The agent reports most favourably on the lodes, and expects to raise large quantities of lead.

At Cefn Brwyno, the lode in the deep adit east is not quite so good as it was; it is 3 ft. wide, spotted throughout with ore, with a very promising appearance. The lode in the drift above the deep adit east is yielding a little ore. The lode in the shallow adit east is 4 ft. wide, producing 1¾ ton of ore per fm.; this end is going into whole ground of a very favourable nature. The lode in the 24 fm. level west is yielding 15 cwts. of ore per fm. The winze below the adit is yielding 1¾ ton per fm. The stopes are yielding well.

At Cwmystwyth, the lode in Kingside adit north is yielding 1½ ton of per fm., and is best in the bottom. The stopes on the new lode continue good. A lode in the cross-cut south has been cut, containing spots of ore. Gill's upper level continues as good as ever. In the lower level they are driving to cut the north wall of the lode. There is a fine strong lode in the 10 east at Penygeilen.

We have this week to transfer one of the promising new mines of the Tavistock district into our list of those which have sold ores—viz., Wheal Carpenter, in South Sydenham—a small parcel, of excellent produce, having been sold at the ticketing on Thursday. A good discovery of rich yellow coated ore has also been just made in driving the 27 fm. level eastward, in perfect accordance with the discovery before made in the same level westward, which leaves no doubt on the minds of the agents that when the next (40 fathom) level is reached the lode will be found to be very productive.

The Royal Hibernian Mines appear likely to succeed well: the clear and satisfactory statements contained in the prospectus having caused an abundance of applications for shares. The committee, it is to be hoped, will endeavour to select a respectable proprietary, that their extensive setts will have, what we believe they deserve, a thorough development, to ensure the success which may be fairly anticipated.

During the week, shares have changed hands in Alfred Consols, Wheal Basset, West Caradon, South Tolgus, Halamanning, Dolcoath, Trehane, East Pool, Tremayne, West Providence, Balnoon, Bedford United, North Basset, South Phœnix, East Wheal Vor, West Phœnix, Clive, Cubert, Wheal Elizabeth, Wheal Atley, Peru, Charlestown United, Great Bryn, Coniston, Wheal Fortune (South Tauton), Wheal Robins, North Trelawny, Wheal Clifford, Gonamena, East Gunnis Lake, North Towy, South Tamar, Great Crinnis, Union Tin, Wheal Carpenter, Leeds and St. Aubyn, Bolenowe, Wheal Grenville, Tehidy, East Halamanning, Helvellin, Hennock, Treworlis and Trenethick, Chyprase, Monarch, Weston, Churchstoke, Norbury, Bronfloyd, East White Grit, Black Craig, Blackburn, Blaen Caylen, Great Polgooth, Cawson Hill, Langford, Wheal Samson, Mining Company of Ireland, Kilbricken, Carberry West, Connemara, Glenaulin, and Kenmare.

In Foreign Mines, transactions have taken place in Linares, Imperial Brazilian, Grand Duchy of Baden, Cobre, Santiago, United Mexican, St. John del Rey.

The Alten Mining Company has received advices to the 12th Oct., the yield of copper ore for Sept. being 210 tons, equal to 10¾ of metal. The old mine is looking well, the stopes yielding fair returns, and the tribute workings are prosperous. The frost having commenced, will drain the bottom of Raipas, and increase the future returns of ore.

The Linares Mining Company has received advices to 7th November, from Capt. Martyn. Ore weighed in, 63½ tons: total in stock, 419 tons 14 cwts. Pig-lead smelted, 36 tons: total in stock, 888 tons 8 cwts. The 65 west is yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; the stopes in the 55 east, 3 tons; the 55, west of Buena Ventura, 1½ ton; the stopes west of Las Nieves, 2¾ tons; the 45, east of La Esperanza, 2½ tons; Fortuna winze, east of Shaw's, 1 ton; the 31, east of Thorne's, is worth 3 tons; the stopes in the back of the 20 about 2¼ tons of ore per fathom; La Suerte winze, in the bottom of the 31, is worth 2 tons of ore per fm.; on the north branch, 2½ tons. The tribute department is looking as usual. There are 35 pitches working, employing 178 men. The raisings for Oct. are about 360 tons, being an excess of 60 over the estimate, which for Nov. is 280 tons of ore.

The Copiapo Mining Company has received advices to the 30th Sept., the produce from the copper mines for August being—San Augustin, 50 tons; San Carlos, 11 tons; Checo, 10 tons. The 40, east of Harman's, is producing a little ore. The stopes in the 20 east are yielding some ore of good quality, though very few hands are working. At San Augustin the lode is large, and orey throughout. At the middle shaft below the 15, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with a leader on the western wall 1 ft. of good ore; south, it is a productive lode, laying open good ore ground. In the south shaft they have a promising lode 3 ft. wide, producing some superior class ore. At San Carlos, when the shaft is down, they will be in a position to increase the returns. The silver mines are reported to be in a favourable state. At Al Fin Hallada, on the north lode, in No. 3 level east, the lode is 1 ft. wide, orey throughout. In No. 4, saving work throughout, and are about resuming the sinking of the shaft. The lode is large in the 20, and orey throughout (metal frio), and raising a fair quantity of metal, but labourers are scarce, still in the last fortnight the raisings were 50 tons of ore, of about 250 marcs per cajon. At San Jose del Carmen, few hands are employed, owing to the anniversary of the independence of Chili, which took place on the 18th. The next advices are looked for with considerable interest.

The Imperial Brazilian Company has received advices to the 30th Sept. Gold report from 1st to 21st September—Gongo, 5 lbs. 8 ozs. 11 dwts.; Bananal, 6 ozs. 3 dwts.=6 lbs. 2 ozs. 14 dwts. The Bananal workings have been abandoned, as well as those at Maria workings, and other places not presenting sufficient encouragement for further prosecution. The manager considers it premature to erect other machinery at Gongo stamps, before it is clearly proved that the prospects warrant it. In the dry season the water would be too limited to carry off the rough particles of jacotinga. Capt. Treloar says, that Duval's shoot disappeared eastward at the 14 fm. level, and that from Crochett's to Collings's, the level driven is not on the course of any vein. Skerrett's cross-cut, in the 48, or adit level, produced excellent samples, but the ground was soft, and saturated with water, and in consequence was abandoned, and never resumed. Now, had the 48 been kept in repair, a cross-cut might have been driven under Duval's shaft, to drain the whole of the ground between that and the 21; which would, in all probability, lay open a piece of vein, and in addition to Skerrett's cross-cuts, and its auriferous neighbourhood, could be proved, besides enabling them to take away a great deal of the old backs, which might pay for stamping. The next dispatch promises to convey a plan and section, to illustrate the different points they propose working on, which will be some sort of guide to the future operations in this locality.

The National Brazilian Mining Company has received advices to the 6th of Oct. The produce for Sept. from Cocaes was Mks. 3 3 3 48. The ground has become softer in the cross-cut, and a communication has been effected with the Bandeira level. Several good samples of ore have been extracted. Irving's shaft, the agent considers, ought to be sinking; limited means, however, prevent him doing it.

The St. John del Rey Mining Company have received advices to the 30th of Sept. The profit made in Aug. was 4425*l.* 7s. 7d. Stamps working, 118·86 heads stone ample. The water-power was daily falling off from the extraordinary dry weather. For Sept., 21 days' stamping yielded 18,432 oits. The stone from the mine continues good, allowing 300 tons to be added to the refuse heap.

The Royal Santiago Mining Company has received advices to Oct 16. Taylor's shaft and the west stopes are turning out considerable quantities of ore, but owing to the decrease in the number of negroes, there is not so much doing as could be were hands more plentiful.

The Mariquita Mining Company has, by the *La Plata* packet, received despatches, of which the following is an abstract:—

MARMATO MINES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

Ores raised	Tons	1314
Rough ores, remains, stull stuff, and remains of remains stamped	,,	1505
Average number of stamps heads at work		80
Daily average per stamps head	Cwts.	12
Fine gold obtained per ton stamped	dwts.	8 7

Obtained from the stamping mills—

In fine gold	Lbs.	52 0 3	In fine silver	Lbs.	30 0 1
On tribute and purchased		24 10 5	On tribute and purchased	,,	12 4 7
Total		76 10 8	Total		42 4 8

Returns	$	23,447 2 25
Cost		18,143 2 50
Showing profit	$	5,303 7 75

Remittance received by the *La Plata* packet—

Fine gold	Lbs.	76 10 8
Fine silver	,,	42 4 8

SANTA ANA MINES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

Ores raised	Ton	498
Mine produce for amalgamation	,,	51
Rough ores stamped	,,	126
Average number of stamp heads at work		9
Cost $ 8666 | Returns	$	6366 3¼

372 tons of ore not stamped, for want of water to work the mills.

Advices from Adelaide (South Australia) to the 30th of July have been received. Business was rapidly improving, and the colony, it was anticipated, would become more prosperous than ever. The latest sales of land had realised very high prices. The produce of the Burra Burra Mines continued to be satisfactory.

Advices have been received from Sydney, *viâ* Panama, to the 16th Aug. The production of gold in the various mines of New South Wales appears to have been very satisfactory, but there are no details regarding the chief point of interest—namely, the extent of the yield at Mount Alexander, in the adjoining colony of Victoria. The quotation for gold was 65s. to 67s. per ounce. Among the vessels which had lately sailed for England, were the *Lady Flora*, from Port Philip, on the 4th August, with 77,559 ozs. of gold, valued at 310,000*l.*; and the *Fatima*, from Sydney, on the 15th August, with 18,557 ozs., valued at 70,000*l.*

The utmost excitement was caused by the arrival, at Sydney, on the 3d of August, of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship *Chusan*. A letter in the *Times* says—"Considering that this is her first trip, and the first voyage of a steam-ship for whose coaling the arrangements cannot have been perfectly made, she has done her work admirably. The voyage has occupied only 75 days, of which only 65 days were actually employed in sailing. She brings intelligence to the 15th of May. The *Chusan* brings the first detailed accounts of the effect produced in London by our gold discoveries. Cold as the British public was regarding those discoveries in the first instance, it is now evident that all that was anticipated by the most sanguine among us will be speedily realised. Immigration to our shores, upon a large scale, of persons paying their own passages has already begun. That the Yorkshire clothiers have taken up the question of labour for pastoral purposes is an additional feature in the London agitation regarding our want of population, which is especially encouraging. There is no fear of over-doing the affair; the riches of these colonies are boundless, and only require men for developing them. Our revenues are rapidly increasing. For the 30th June last, the Melbourne general revenue amounted to 98,456*l.* 11s. 11d., and the Crown revenue to 186,579*l.* 16s. 3d.—being together, 285,036*l.* 8s. 2d.; while for the same period during the preceding year the general revenue was only 35,999*l.* 11s. 3d., and the Crown revenue, 87,774*l.* 2s., being an increase on one quarter of the year of 161,167*l.* 14s. 11d. In Sydney the increase is not so great, but the Governor-General's financial message for the present session of the Legislative Council (of which I inclose a copy) will inform you of what amount the general revenue in 1853, is likely to be, and many persons consider it will exceed the estimate by 50,000*l.* Now, if such revenues can be collected from so small a population as we have at present, what will be the amount if the expectations regard ing the increase of that population should be realised, as there is but little doubt that they will be?"

The colonists complained much of the exorbitant rates of carriage, and a railway had in consequence been projected between Sydney and the diggings. It is stated that as much as 14*l.* to 15*l.* per ton is now charged for carrying goods to Goulburn, a distance of 120 miles. The attractions of the gold fields were withdrawing labour from the agricultural districts, and fears were entertained that great difficulty would be experienced in getting the next clip of wool to market. It was, therefore, hoped that the manufacturers here would not relax their exertions to promote emigration from England, to supply the wants of the flock-masters. The accounts from the mines are of a very satisfactory character. On the Macquarie parties were obtaining 9 ozs. of gold per day, and still greater results were expected when the season permitted the workings to be carried on properly. The diggers at the southern mines are described as obtaining rich returns for their industry, and the number of miners was increasing in that district. Major's diggings were turning out well, and at Berrim from 5 to 10 ozs. per day was commonly obtained. One person had, in six months, cleared 460*l.* The northern mines were attracting great attention. At Bingara, the diggings were expected to surpass those of Mount Alexander, and the deposits are officially described as extending from the head of Bingara down to Corongara, and up to Groyder, a distance of from 50 to 60 miles. From the western mines the accounts were also very encouraging. The total export of gold to the 14th Aug. amounted, at the rate of 65s. per oz., to the sum of 1,876,921*l.* 17s. The *Emperor*, the *Nestor*, the *Duke of Wellington*, the *Narwhal*, and the *Fatima* had sailed for London. The latter had on board 18,557 ounces of gold.

The *Maitland*, which sailed from Sydney on the 26th of June, has arrived with 14,325 ozs. of gold, valued at about 57,000*l.*

The directors of the Anglo-Californian Company have issued a report to their shareholders, stating they have received a despatch from Sir Henry Huntley, and that he has definitively completed the purchase of the Dicksburg property. If in possession of the necessary funds, he would be enabled to be at work in a fortnight, and he calculates that every day they do not work they will lose from $500 to $1000. In order, therefore, to place Sir Henry Huntley in a position to carry on operations with vigour, they have determined to issue the unallotted shares at the rate of 12s. 6d. per share, preference being given to the present shareholders. According to the average assay, the quartz contained from $500 to $600 per ton.

The gold mining shares have again assumed a firm appearance. The shares of the accredited adventures continue in demand, especially those of the Port Philip, Nouveau Monde, Colonial Gold, and Liberty, from all of which a speedy return is anticipated. Anglo-Californian shares have considerably improved, in consequence of the circular addressed to the proprietors by the directors. The transactions on the Stock Exchange will be found in their usual place. Anglo-Australian, ¼ to ⅝ prem.; Veraguas, ⅜ to ⅞ prem.

Shares of the Union Bank of Australia continue in demand, and have risen to 59½. Netherlands Land Enclosure shares have been dealt in at 2¼ and 2¼; Peninsular and Oriental S eam, 89¾, 89, ½; ditto (20*l.* paid), 49½, 48½. Beziers and Graissessac Railway shares closed 1⅛ to ¾ prem.; Bordeaux and Cette Railway, 5⅜ to 6¼ prem.; Antwerp and Rotterdam Railway, ⅜ to 1 prem.; Royal Swedish Railway, ¼ to ⅜ prem.; Western Railway of Switzerland, 1¼ to 1½ prem.; Magdalena Steam, par to ½ prem.; French South Eastern, 1¼ to ¾ prem.; Chiriqui Road, ¼ to ½ prem.; Ebro Canal, 1¾ to 2¼ prem.; Bank of India, Australia, and China, ⅞ to 1⅛ prem.; Staines and Wokingham Railway, ¼ to ½ prem.

We are informed that Mr. Readwin, of Winchester-buildings, is preparing an elaborate geological and mineralogical map of the Snailbeach lead district of Salop, which he intends for publication very shortly, at a reasonable price. We are glad to hear this, as we are of the opinion of our correspondents, Messrs. Francis and Jones, that the mineral resources of this district have hitherto been trifled with. Of this we are very certain, that once clearly established and publish the fact of mineral being generally diffused amongst the Stiperstones and the parallel ranges of hills in that district, and capital will soon be diverted thither to develope it. We have reason to believe that considerable explorations are being made privately at the present time, and that it will fall to us, at no very distant day, to record a remunerative produce of lead and copper, if not of silver.

STATISTICS OF THE LEAD TRADE.

Prices of lead at Newcastle-on-Tyne, per fodder of 21 cwt., from 1805 to 1830:—

Years.	Price.	Years.	Price.
1805	£40 0 0	1818	£24 10 0
1806	37 0 0	1819	23 10 0
1807	36 0 0	1820	24 0 0
1808	35 0 0	1821	25 0 0
1809	31–40 0 0	1822	25 0 0
1810	27 0 0	1823	25 10 0
1811	24 0 0	1824	25 0 0
1812	25 0 0	1825	28 0 0
1813	26 0 0	1826	20 0 0
1814	30 0 0	1827	19 0 0
1815	22 0 0	1828	19 0 0
1816	17 0 0	1829	18 0 0
1817	21 10 0	1830	18 0 0

LEAD ORES

Sold on the Mine, on the 13th November.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Driggith	24	£13 12 6	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
ditto	6	8 8 0	ditto

Sold on the 15th November.

Great Wheal Baddern	23	£14 18 6	Tamar Smelting Co.
ditto	24	9 14 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.

Sold on the 16th November.

Tamar	80	£19 17 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.

Sold on the 17th November.

Herodsfoot	60	£14 2 6	—

SILVER ORE FROM WHEAL LANGFORD.

2 tons 11 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs.—amount in money, £179 4s. 10d.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 9th October.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price.	Amount.	Purchasers.
East Balleswidden	1 2 2 14	£ 61 10 0	£ 69 11 6	Bolitho & Sons
ditto	0 2 0 16	37 0 0	3 19 0	ditto

Sold on the 3d November.

Tincroft	3 8 8 5	£ 55 7 6	£ 190 9 6	Daubuz & Co.
ditto	0 8 3 27	32 0 0	14 7 8	ditto
ditto	6 10 3 21	55 7 6	362 10 7	Union Co.
ditto	0 10 2 22	32 0 0	17 2 3	ditto

Sold on the 5th November.

Wheal Augusta	1 0 2 24	£ 61 5 0	£ 63 8 8	Daubuz & Co.
ditto	0 6 2 20	52 5 0	17 8 11	ditto

Sold on the 11th November.

Bosorn	2 11 0 7	£ 62 0 0	£158 5 10	Daubuz & Co.
ditto	0 3 3 3	39 0 0	7 7 3	ditto

COPPER ORES.

Sampled November 3, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, November 18.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Gt. Consols.. } Wheal Josiah ... }	109	£6 8 0	St. Day United	55	£9 4 0
ditto	102	5 13 6	ditto	54	5 15 6
ditto	96	5 10 0	ditto	53	4 13 6
ditto	90	12 13 6	ditto	36	3 19 6
ditto	85	5 6 6	Fowey Consols	85	8 7 6
ditto	78	5 9 6	ditto	61	8 2 0
ditto	73	6 7 0	ditto	50	2 3 0
ditto	71	4 1 0	ditto	34	7 4 0
ditto	64	6 12 6	Bedford United	90	8 5 6
ditto	60	3 15 6	ditto	73	6 5 0
ditto	56	8 11 6	Wheal Friendship	93	8 8 6
ditto	55	4 18 6	ditto	62	12 17 0
ditto	25	3 13 0	Wheal Franco	83	4 18 6
Wheal Fanny	97	7 8 6	Hingston Down	73	7 11 6
ditto	93	5 6 6	Callington Kelly Bray	51	4 8 6
ditto	65	3 7 0	ditto	16	1 18 6
ditto	53	10 16 0	East Crowndale	37	7 9 0
ditto	43	4 7 0	ditto	15	17 1 6
Wheal Anna Maria	108	5 17 0	Wheal Russell	48	4 7 0
ditto	92	5 5 0	Wheal Crebor	46	6 7 0
ditto	80	5 1 6	Wheal Bedford	27	1 13 6
ditto	72	5 7 0	ditto	19	4 9 6
ditto	42	5 5 0	East Wh. Rose	35	4 7 6
Wheal Maria	54	5 7 6	Wheal Jewel	14	1 15 6
West Caradon	98	8 7 6	ditto	11	6 12 6
ditto	70	8 17 0	Hawkmoor	22	5 7 6
ditto	67	8 19 6	W. Wh. Russell	22	5 1 6
ditto	52	12 5 6	Devon & Cornwall	21	4 8 6
ditto	43	4 14 6	Wheal Carpenter	10	17 5 0
St. Day United	6*	5 10 6	Treffry's Regulus	8	13 10 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Devon Gt. Cons. } Wheal Josiah ... } Wheal Maria ... } Wheal Fanny ... } Wh. Anna Maria	1763	£10678	4	0	Cal. Kelly Bray	£256 9 6
West Caradon	330	2883	1	0	East Crowndale	531 15 6
St. Day United	260	1551	5	6	Wheal Russell	208 16 0
Fowey Consols	230	1558	5	6	Wheal Crebor	292 2 0
Bedford United	163	1201	0	0	Wheal Bedford	130 5 0
Wh. Friendship	155	1580	4	6	East Wheal Rose	153 2 6
Wheal Franco	83	408	15	6	Wheal Jewel	97 14 6
Hingston Down	73	552	19	6	Hawkmoor	118 5 0
					West Wh. Russell	111 13 0
					Devon & Cornwall	92 18 6
					Wheal Carpenter.	172 10 0
					Treffry's Regulus	108 4 0

Average Standard ..... £127 18 0 | Average Produce 7¼
Average Price per ton £6 10 6
Quantity of Ore ..... 3459 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 251 tons 14 cwts.
Amount of Money £22,687 11 0

LAST SALE.—Average Standard ..... £131 12 0.—Average Produce 6¾
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 126*l.* 16s.—Produce, 7½.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal	244	£1984 6 2
Vivian and Sons	557	4281 13 9
Freeman and Co.	355	1779 9 6
Grenfell and Sons	625	3509 12 0
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	372	2355 0 8
Williams, Foster, and Co.	550	4254 11 6
English and Australian Co.	275	1446 9 6
Mason and Elkington	209	1636 6 11
Copper Miners' Company	272	1440 1 0
Total tons	3459	£22,687 11 0

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—United Mines 935—Perran St. George 686—Consolidated Mines 507—South Caradon 268—Treviskey 254—Par Consols 190—South Tolgus 180—Wheal Clifford 120—Trethelian 82—Wheal Ellen 79—Treleigh Consols 74—Gonamena 50—East Wheal Leisure 38—East Tolgus 21—Clyjah and Wentworth 20—Grambler and St. Aubyn 15—Great Wheal Leisure 13.—Total, 3532 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Tincroft 802—Wheal Basset 705—Wheal Seton 515—North Pool 475—East Wheal Crofty 378—East Pool 333—Condurrow 294—South Wheal Frances 221—Camborne Vean 210—Fowey Consols 179—Dolcoath 167—Waters's Ore 70—North Roskear 61—Wheal Uny 22.—Total, 4432 tons.

HULL, Thursday.—Our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) state that mining shares have been in steady request throughout the week, especially West Providence, Tremayne, and Wellington. Alfred Consols are more inquired for. Trefusis rather more offered. In other kinds no alteration.

Notices to Correspondents.

"G. F. W."—The session of the School of Mines lasts from November 8 to the end of March, five months. The Geological Surveys of the United Kingdom are carried on under the general direction of Sir H. T. De la Beche, the central office being the Museum; and it is contemplated to give field instruction to the mining pupils at, we believe, all times when they are disposed to follow the survey in any locality, and avail themselves of its advantages.

"A. J. I." (Hull).—The best maps of the setts of the several mining districts of Cornwall and Devon are those published by Symons, of Truro: and an excellent geological map, reduced from the Grand Trigonometrical Survey, showing the principal east and west lodes, and cross-courses in Cornwall, was published by Laurie, Fleet-street, in 1845. We are not aware of any other information on the details of mines in Cornwall than what has appeared in the *Mining Journal*.

"T. H. M." (Tranent).—A copy of the Report of Mr. Cayley's Committee will be forwarded from our office on receipt of 6s.

Phœnix Mines.—We have received another letter from "A Subscriber:" we have already stated all the facts that we are in possession of in our notice last week, and, therefore, refer him to the manager, Captain Seccombe, at the mine, or the shareholders in Manchester; he will then know whether he can purchase a share "at one-fourth the price quoted."

Wheal Mary Emma.—A shareholder wishes for some information respecting thi mine. A meeting was held at the George and Vulture, Cornhill, in December, 1851, when a call of 1*l*. per share was made; since which no meeting has been held, or any accounts published.

Our correspondent at Skibbereen can furnish Mr. Beech with no information respecting the sulphur mine at Clew Bay. We think Mr. Beech would do well to visit the mine, and see for himself.

The New Railway Locomotive.—In the paragraph relative to the new railway locomotive in our last Journal, it was stated, that "on Thursday the first experimental trip was made with the *former*," giving Fairbairn's the credit of the trip; but we are requested to state, as the fact, that Wilson's engine made the experimental trip on Thursday, Mr. John Young being on her, along with Mr. M'Connell, and that Fairbairn's followed on Friday.

"E. G." (Belfast).—Mr. Smith was engineer of the Fairhead Harbour Company. No scrip was issued. The North of Ireland Company have the Ballycastle property in Antrim, and intend to construct a pier or harbour, as circumstances may render expedient.

"A. Z." (Bilston).—A full account of the opening of the Britannia Bridge on the 5th March, 1850, will be found in the *Mining Journal* of the 9th of that month. Mr. Robert Stephenson drove the first of three locomotives—the *Cambria*, the *St. David*, and the *Pegasus*,—weighing together 90 tons, and they passed through the tube at the rate of about seven miles an hour, resting in the centre of each division of the tube, without sensible deflection. Afterwards 24 waggons, laden to an aggregate weight of 300 tons, passed through at about 10 miles per hour, and subsequently 200 tons was allowed to rest for two hours in one division of the tube.

"E. M." (Tavistock).—The notice of Trethevy Mine, in our last Journal, was authenticated to us, or it would not have appeared. We never give contributors' names.

"An Inquirer" (Cavendish-square).—There are only two chartered banks in Australia: these are, the Royal Australian, incorporated in 1835, capital, 900,000*l*., in 40*l*. shares, all paid-up; South Australian Banking Company, incorporated in 1836, capital, 300,000*l*., in 25*l*. shares, all paid; this last has a power to increase its capital to 500,000*l*. The following companies have applied for a Royal Charter, and we give them precedence according to the date of application. Royal Australian Banking Company, capital, 250,000*l*., in shares of 5*l*. each, with power to increase to 500,000*l*., 1*l*. per share paid; London Chartered Bank of Australia, capital, 500,000*l*., in shares of 20*l*. each, with power to increase to 1,000,000*l*., 2*l*. 10s. per share paid; English Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank, capital, 500,000*l*., in 25*l*. shares, 4*l*. per share paid.

"T. W." would be glad of some information respecting the Gallt-y-Clan Slate Quarry, situated near Llanberris, North Wales.

Rhymney Iron Company.—We have reason to believe that we shall be enabled to publish a report of the proceedings at the meeting on Wednesday in our next Journal.

"A Young Jeweller" (Clerkenwell).—It was early in May, 1850, that M. Deprezt submitted to the scientific men of France a specimen of diamond, stated by him to have been produced by the artificial crystallisation of pure carbon. It was a good sized and brilliant specimen, of the kind known as the black diamond, but much scepticism has since prevailed, and is still entertained, on the subject.

Received,—Robert McCall—"B. R." (Leeds)—John Rule—"An Adventurer"—"A Reader"—"S. T."

The Cost-Book System.

Having repeated applications for particulars respecting the Cost-book System, we have reprinted, as a pamphlet, the paper descriptive of its principles and practice, which appeared in the *Mining Journal*. Copies can be procured through any bookseller or newsman, or at our office, price 6d.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

To the Editor,
Mining Journal Office,
26, Fleet-street, London.

Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 20, 1852.

To resume the discussion as to the prerogative of the Mines Royal. The Crown, in order to obtain a parliamentary recognition of its pseudo-prerogative of Mines Royal, and the pre-emption of the precious metals, was compelled to relinquish, to some extent, the full limits of the prerogative, as settled in the Earl of Northumberland's case, and, therefore, as we have seen, it was by the 1st Will. and Mary, Sess. 1, c. 30 s. 4, enacted that no mine of copper, tin, iron, or lead, should thereafter be reputed to be a royal mine, although gold or silver might be extracted out of the same. Notwithstanding the above statute only partially relieved the mining interest, yet the beneficial effects were so great, that an immediate impetus was given to mining operations. The Crown, perceiving this, regretted its restricted prerogative, and, in spite of the above clause, sought to introduce the full rigour of the Earl of Northumberland's case. Parliament, however, interfered, and the Crown, in consideration of the pre-emption of the ores of copper, tin, iron, and lead, agreed to a further statutory explanation of the prerogative of Mines Royal.

Thus the 5th and 6th William and Mary, c. 6, entitled "An Act to prevent disputes and controversies concerning royal mines," after reciting 1st William and Mary, Sess. 1, c. 30, s. 4—viz.: That no mine of tin, copper, iron, or lead, should thereafter be adjudged, reputed, or taken to be a royal mine, although gold or silver might be extracted out of the same. But notwithstanding the provision by the said statute to prevent the discouraging their Majesties' good subjects who had mines of copper, tin, iron, or lead in their soils from digging and opening the same, many doubts and questions had arisen upon the said statute, whereby great suits and troubles had arisen to many owners and proprietors of such mines; wherefore, for the better explanation of the same, it was by the 2d section enacted, that all and every person, or persons, being subjects of the Crown of England, bodies politic or corporate, that then were, or thereafter should be, the owner or owners, proprietor or proprietors, of any mine or mines within the kingdom of England, dominions of Wales, or town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, wherein any ore was, or thereafter should be discovered, opened, found, or wrought, and in which there was copper, tin, iron, or lead, should and might hold and enjoy the same mine, or mines, and ore, and continue in the possession thereof, and dig and work the said mine or mines, or ore, notwithstanding that such mine or mines, or ore, should be *pretended or claimed to be a royal mine, or royal mines*, any law, usage, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding. The 3d section, however, provided and declared that their Majesties, their heirs and successors, and all claiming any royal mines under them, should and might have the ore of any such mine or mines in any part of the said kingdom of England, dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick-upon-Tweed (other than tin ore in the counties of Devon and Cornwall), paying to the proprietors or owners of the said mine or mines, wherein such ore was or might be found, within 30 days after the said ore was or should be raised, and laid upon the banks of the said mine or mines, and before the same be removed from thence, the rates following (that is to say):—For all ore washed, made clean, and merchantable, wherein is *copper*, the rate of 16*l*. per ton; and for all ore washed, made clean, and merchantable, wherein there is *tin*, the rate of 40s. per ton; and for all ore washed, made clean, and merchantable, wherein there is *iron*, the rate of 40s. per ton; and for all ore washed, made clean, and merchantable, where there is *lead*, the rate of 9*l*. per ton; and in default of payment of such respective sums, as aforesaid, it should and might be lawful for the owners and proprietors of the said mine or mines, wherein such ore was raised, or should be found, to sell and dispose of the said ore to his and their own uses, any law, statute, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The 4th section provided that nothing contained in the said Act should alter, determine, or make void the charters granted to the tinners of Devon and Cornwall by any of the kings and queens of the realm, or any of the liberties, privileges, or franchises of the said tinners, or to alter, determine, or make void the laws, customs, or constitutions of the Stannaries of Devon and Cornwall, or any of them.

Thus the Crown obtained, by the 1st Will. and Mary, Sess. 1, c. 30, the pre-emption of gold and silver and their ores, at their full and true value, according to assay; and by the 5th and 6th Will. and Mary, c. 6, the pre-emption of the ores of copper, tin, iron, and lead, at fixed rates per ton, which at this day are, for the most part, beneath the cost price. We shall resume this subject in a future article, and also endeavour to show that the repeal of the Crown's right of pre-emption of the baser metals should form the third point in the miner's charter.

As a subject closely connected with the Industrial Exhibition of 1851—the art-education of the masses of the community, so nobly advocated and strenuously supported by H. R. H. Prince Albert—the purchase of the Gore House estate, at Kensington, to which the surplus funds have been devoted, claims particular attention. One paragraph in the royal speech, at the opening of the present session of Parliament, which announced the introduction of a comprehensive scheme for the advancement of the fine arts and practical science, has not been generally understood by the public, and has caused considerable misapprehension. We, therefore, with much pleasure, insert the following remarks from the *Observer*, which not only meet our own views, but we think will those of most of our readers:—

Our readers are aware that the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition lately concluded their purchase of a large piece of ground, lying between the Kensington and Brompton roads, and known as the Gore House estate and Brompton Grove. The whole cost of the land (some 220,000*l*.) cannot however, be made up without assistance from the country at large, and doubtless, on the presentment of the scheme alluded to in her Majesty's address, the immediate aid of the House of Commons will be asked. It is asserted that the Royal Commissioners' Report will suggest that on this area a collegiate establisment should be erected, in which the system of practical art-education will be fully carried out, which has been so satisfactorily begun at the new department at Marlborough House.

To this end the Museum of Economic Geology, the art-treasures of the British Museum, and of the valuable collection of art-manufactures purchased by the Board of Trade, may here be displayed and extended in an unrivalled degree. The proposal, which will be shortly submitted to Parliament, will (we are informed) demonstrate the relation of these departments one to the other, and the necessity for bringing them together under one roof, so as to ensure the full advantages which their permanent establishment may confer on "the promotion of art, manufactures, and commerce." Here also, in progress of time, our national pictures, our national sculptures, and our national engravings, will together find a suitable home. Objections have been raised to the distance of the acquired site from the centre of the metropolis, but they may be answered by the fact that "it is the only piece of ground of the same extent purchasable of private proprietors within the same distance of St. Paul's." Our chief care is, that all the money obtained from the House of Commons should be judiciously spent, and rigidly looked after during its disbursement. Bearing in mind the enormous outlay on the New Houses of Parliament, and the inveterate jobbing in which all our state architects have been allowed to indulge, together with the notorious unchecked extravagance of Government commissions in general, we trust that the same strict supervision will be enforced as was observable in the pecuniary arrangements of the Great Exhibition.

As we shall be asked to contribute freely for this branch of popular education, let all those who are to minister to the present acknowledged want of proper instruction in art be men of knowledge and capacity—professors whose talents are recognised and above question; and let every appointment and every step taken in connection with this costly but honourable project be published without fear, favour, or reserve. Then our Art Union will be the worthy progeny of the great industrial display of 1851.

In the Mining Journal of the 11th Sept., we gave a full account of the cases which came before his Honour the Vice-Warden, relative to the Gavrigan Mine, particularly that of Harrison *v.* Henry Fowel Stephens. At the recent sittings of that Court at Truro, Mr. Hockin reported that the sale of 740 shares under the several decrees had realised 416*l*. 2s. 6d. Mr. Stokes observed that the decree being in favour of the defendant, Stephens, he would ask for the final judgment of the Court. If 100*l*. were the estimated expenses—that is, labour cost and merchants' bills—and the arrears due on calls were 500*l*., the call must be for 100*l*. and not 600*l*. Looking at these costs for January and February as 67*l*., and March and April as 17*l*. 16s. 8d., the call for 900*l*., made in February, of 10s. per share, was excessive, and could not be allowed. The purser should have suspended operations until the arrears of calls had been recovered, and not continue on the workings, in expectation that the solvent and willing shareholders would contribute the full costs. His Honour coincided in this view of the case, observing that the power to make a call was restrained as to the amount by an estimate of liabilities incurred in the two months succeeding the audit. If this were not so, the amount of a call might be any sum, for the future operations of a mine are so contingent that they can hardly be the subject of calculation. In this case no such estimate had been attempted to be made, the mine was about to be "knocked," and very small sums had afterwards been expended on it; therefore, had an estimate been made, it would not have justified the amount of the call. The call was, in truth, made to supply the defaults of adventurers who had not paid up former calls, and, prior to making it, proceedings against all those defaulters' shares should have been taken and perfected. They have now been perfected, and 416*l*. 2s. 6d. has been realised—a result which proves the propriety of the rule requiring that such proceedings be taken and perfected before solvent adventurers are called on to make up the omission of defaulting adventurers. The petition, resting entirely on the propriety of that call must, therefore, be finally dismissed, with costs, according to the ordinary event.

In the case of the Treburget United Mines (Vivian and others *v.* Geo. N. Simmons), Mr. Hockin moved to make the rule absolute for attachment of defendant, and Mr. Stokes showed cause against the rule. By an order of the Court, all matters in question in the suit had been referred to the Registrar; he submitted that it was only the co-partnership transactions that had been so referred. In the course of examination, the sum of 25*l*. was disputed; but the Registrar decided that that sum was due from Simmons to Vivian, and for nonpayment thereof, the application for attachment was made, neither party, by order of the Court, having the power to except or appeal against his decision. An affidavit was now filed by defendant, which set forth a memorandum of agreement made 27th July, 185C, wherein Simmons had agreed to reserve for Vivian 5s. per share, on 200-512ths of a mining sett in St. Teath, contending that it was made conditional, it entirely depending on Simmons's procuring other parties to take up such shares on the terms therein set forth. The Registrar gave his decision, that the agreement was absolue for the sale and purchase, and not conditional, and he, Simmons, protested against such decision—100 shares only having been sold, and 25*l*. paid thereon. It was a private and not a co-partnership transaction, over which the Registrar had no jurisdiction, nor of any matters relative to the Treburget Mines, prior to the month of August, 1850. His Honour observed, that a conference with the Registrar might possibly settle the matter. Though this Court does not issue an attachment as of course, but allows the defendant to be previously heard in his defence, such practice, while it indulges the defendant, ought not to prejudice the plaintiff. That being so, the most convenient course to pursue is to order the case again to the Registrar on the existing terms, that he may hear the parties on this, but on no other transaction or point in the case, and he will make his report thereon, defendant paying the cost of this motion. To prevent unnecessary delay, his Honour requested that the Registrar's report be ready and in Court on the first day of next sittings, when either party may move thereon as he shall be advised, so that if any ulterior steps be necessary, they be taken and completed during those sittings. The Registrar, therefore, must be strict in compelling the attendance of parties, and act in their absence if they do not attend. The Court was then adjourned generally.

It gives us pleasure at all times to record and notice the progess making in any mining undertaking commencing by securing ground in a good locality; where the spirited adventurers are met with liberality on the part of the lords; where, having ample capital at command, the company at once and judiciously select an engineer of first-rate talent, and, on consultation with agents of judgement and others acquainted with the spot, they lose no time in providing the requisite steam-power and other machinery for a full and early development of the mine.

Such talent has been duly consulted, and two very powerful engines erected, on the Pembroke and East Crinnis Mines, and the water drained out to the depth of 90 fms. below adit, in expectation of reaching the 125 by the end of the month; and, in fact, would have done so ere this, but for the quantity of rubbish and large stones of granite that had fallen into the sump-shaft since the concern was last wrought, which caused the envious and ill-natured to ascribe what was mere accident to a want of judgment in erecting the engine-houses by the agents of the company, the prompt denial of which in our columns has set that matter at rest; and we sincerely hope to see these once profitable mines as rich and remunerative as ever they were, which we have no reason to doubt.

The outlay has exceeded the original estimate, but this is a circumstance of daily occurrence. The spirited members of the committee of management were not to be deterred on this account, and, holding a preponderating influence, they started with a determination not to get in debt, but pay cash and take discount on all occasions, which they have carried out to the full extent. Knowing that a call of 1*l*. per share would be required this month, they advanced, in anticipation of such call, upon their own shares the sum of nearly 500*l*. to meet the engagements contracted for, and the assets this call will produce is calculated to cover all liabilities to the end of the year.

Such an example is praiseworthy, and contrasts widely with several concerns that have been plodding along at a sluggish pace for thrice the period of time, and although maintained at high premiums and bi-monthly insufficient calls, are making no progress, in comparison with the mine in question. Mining, we have always contended, requires energetic pursuit: dilatory operations consume both time and money, and eventually it proves to the shareholders' interest that the mine be effectually developed in the earliest possible period, whether it turn out profitable or otherwise. In either case the saving of time is a saving of money. Where steam-engines are employed in draining the water, drawing stuff, or crushing the produce, the saving of coal must be apparent to every one; and next comes the amount of agency charge, both at the mine and elsewhere. Would shareholders but take the trouble to add these sums together, and find what the amount annually really is, and then calmly reflect that by more vigorous operations below, in sinking and driving, they might probably open as much ground in one year as they are at present doing in three; they would discover what a saving it might be to their purses and patience.

The Pembroke and East Crinnis adventurers have kept this fact before their eyes from the first moment they contemplated working the setts, and regardless of the idle fabrications trumpeted into their ears as to what riches the former proprietors had left in sight, and which they would surely realise the moment the water was drawn from the shallow levels, they resolved to see the mine in fork to the bottom as quickly as power and money enabled them. As they progress downward in their researches, instead of poking about the old backs and arches for the few grains of ore that might be left, they prefer spending their capital in opening new ground towards the Par Consolidated Mines, where success has been crowning the operations for many years past, and a clear profit has been divided of 141,120*l*. We have another instance where similar vigour has been displayed in opening the mine as quickly as practicable—viz., at Halamanning and Croft Gothal. These two concerns show what may be done in a short period, when energy and capital are united. Should the mine be capable of giving profit to the shareholders, that profit will be derived in less than one-third the time it would otherwise take, and in that case be more likely to go into the pockets of the first promoters and supporters, whilst with those that go the snail's pace the sett changes hands over and over again, till scarcely an original proprietor lives to see the result.

The continued rains have caused such floods in some parts of the mining districts, especially in Wales, that serious consequences have been feared. In Flintshire, most of the mines and collieries are partially under water; a great number of men have, consequently, been turned out of employ. At Garreg Mine, the engine goes 17 strokes a minute without keeping the water; whilst at Merllyn the water is in up to the 26 fathom level, and of course all the works below that level are for the present stopped.

Notwithstanding the violent rains, and consequent inundations, of an Australian winter, that extraordinary gold-producing country still astonishes us by her supplies. Man is not easily deterred by difficulties and privitions when a golden harvest is likely to be the reward of his labour, however severe and protracted; and whilst it remains possible that a man *can*, and probably *may*, pick up such a trifle as 157 ozs. of gold in a lump, he will always contrive to raise spirit enough to pit hope against exertion. The golden opportunities seem to take a very meandering course; and like the Australian seasons, with reference to water, there is an endless variation of much and more, and little and less. There are, however, none who get nothing, except the lazy, who ought to perish, and none who get everything. On the righteous principle, as somebody says, that "God has given no man the ability to do much, in order that something might be left for every man to do," there is an abundant distribution of gold in proportion to labour, and a wide field, too, for the sportiveness of luck. New South Wales is about to "tip the hills with gold;" and it seems not at all unlikely that the greatness of "Alexander" will be eclipsed by the hitherto unpretending dividing range on and about Liverpool plains. Should this be the case, the verdant Hunter district will labour under the fever imputation, and will have to act accordingly. Mr. Hargreaves is of opinion that there is a northern gold-field, including the head of the Peel, the whole of the Hanging Rock district, the Swamp Oak Creek, and the head of the Macdonald River—a semicircular tract of country, extending above 70 miles, and auriferous throughout. No one locality has hitherto been fairly tested. The palms of the few diggers itched too greatly to allow them to go beneath the surface. The treasures of the deep have been neglected. The Government Commissioner (Durbin) concurs in opinion with Hargreaves; and in his report to the Colonial Office expresses his conviction that rich diggings will eventually be found in the Australian Agricultural Company's grant. He has come to that conclusion, from observing the geological structure of that district with the schistose slate, intersected by veins of auriferous quartz. We are glad to find this, as two or three of our most respectable and *bonâ fide* gold mining companies were projected for this colony in particular; and we shrewdly suspect that Mr. Dixon, the late Government Surveyor at Sydney, who has recently been dispatched with a staff of picked men, as the representative of the Monarch Company, has reasonable grounds for selecting this colony for explorations, at a time it was in disrepute in comparision with Victoria, and that there is some probability that the refusal of his offer, in 1846, to Sir George Gipps, to disclose the situation of auriferous quartz, will result in some profit to the company by whom he is now employed; and notwithstanding the fruitful amount of predictions of recent date, that "companies cannot possibly succeed," the progress of association of labour and capital in Australia will controvert the idle suggestion. If union be strength, disunion must be weakness; and if strength be necessary to success, then the argument on the side of weakness must necessarily fail.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The decision of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, in the case of the Pennant and Craigwen Consolidated Lead Mining Company, *ex parte* Fenn, noticed in our last Journal, requires, we think, a passing remark, bearing as it does so closely on the question of a revision, simplification, and assimilation of the mining laws in all parts of the kingdom—a subject recently advocated by us at considerable length. It appears that in the winding-up of the affairs of this company before Master Tinney, an order was made for placing a Mr. Fenn on the list of contributories, on account of shares said to be held by him. The company, although formed for working lead mines in Wales, was professed to be carried on under the Cost-book System; and their 24th rule stipulated that any shareholder might determine his responsibility upon giving notice in writing to the purser, depositing a transfer of his shares with him, and signing a relinquishment of all claims on the company in respect of such shares. The decision of Master Tinney was, no doubt, based on the principle that the company possessing and working mining property in Wales was placed within the pale of the common law of co-partnery, notwithstanding they professed to regulate their proceedings under the Cost-book System—a privilege hitherto recognised by the higher courts as appertaining solely to the Stannaries of Cornwall.

The adverse decision of Vice-Chancellor Stuart completely reverses this simple view of the matter, throwing open the Cost-book System to every district, and neutralising the common law of partnership, as hitherto always acted upon. The question, therefore, naturally arises (and it is a most important one) how far any company may, by refusing to register under the Joint-Stock Company's Act, and in opposition to the law of partnership, make rules and regulations, not only for their own guidance, but as between themselves and their creditors, which shall be binding on the latter; some of whom, probably, have supplied merchandise on the faith of one or two good names as shareholders in the company, but when (as in the case before us, for here the liability is the main point, as it would have been in an action by a creditor) they seek to obtain payment, they are cooly informed that the supposed shareholders were not liable for the debts of the company, as they had relinquished their shares. The Cost-book System has become of late years so prominent a feature in almost every prospectus, that it is high time a decision was arrived at, that, for the security of both shareholder and creditor, the public may clearly understand how these, at present antagonistic laws, are to be defined.

GOLD IN ENGLAND.

In our advertising columns, under the head of The Poltimore Company, will be found two important reports in reference to that association, and the production of Gold in England. One is from Mr. Thomas Rowlandson, C.E. and F.G.S., and the other from Mr. Benjamin Massey, the well-known metallurgist and assayer. Their importance arises not only from their complete confirmation of all that has been previously stated as to the production of the precious metals in this country, but from the fact that the more this question is probed and tested, the stronger is the evidence that gold is attainable in England as a source of commerce and profit. Mr. Rowlandson likewise states that the old workings were distinctly for the precious metal, and his ground of conviction is sound. Having found, from qualitative assays, that the gossan was auriferous, "an additional reason to my mind," he says, "for this conclusion exists in the fact of the ancient workings having been carried to so great a depth for the then state of hydraulic science. In fact, nothing but extraordinary returns could have been sufficient to have repaid the immense labour which it must have required at so early a period to have kept the mine dry at the then considered very deep levels below the adit." We have repeatedly expressed a similar view in former articles, and shown that there was every evidence, traditionary and historical, to lead to it; indeed there seems to be no question as to the fact that Devonshire furnished the precious metals at a very early period, and in great abundance. The works at the Poltimore are clearly Roman. In opening the lobby, they have reached an arch which bears every sign of the peculiar working of the Romans, and in the eastern adit on the Poltimore lode, whence the great bulk of gossan has been extracted, several excavations have been made on the lode, extending to a width of between 30 and 40 feet, the roof being supported by well-formed arches, of a character highly indicative of Roman mining. It may be well to remark here that Julius Cæsar invaded England on account of its reputed gold and silver mines; in fact, the Romans were in the habit of making the vanquished inhabitants of conquered territories work the mines for the benefit of the invaders. This was known in Scotland; for Galgacus, in his celebrated address to the Scots, urges this fact on his soldiers, that if conquered they and their posterity would be made to earn a slavish subsistence by working in mines, for the advantage of their conquerors.

Mr. Massey confirms all that Mr. Rowlandson asserts, and brings us to the most important phase of the undertaking, by certifying as to the value and yield of the gossan. It will be seen that from samples taken from the earth by his own hands, he has produced gold equivalent to 11 oz. of that precious metal to the ton of gossan. He tested, we understand, a considerable quantity, and while the gossan was in the liquid state, to which he had reduced it by chemical process, he stirred up the vessel with an iron rod, which came out covered with gold. This we have seen, and this simple method is, we understand, one of the chief features of Mr. Longmaid's patent; the insertion, in fact, of an iron plate or rod, while the gossan is in this liquid state, attracts the gold, which is subsequently removed from the iron by lead flux, or other ordinary methods. Mr. Massey considers that the whole of the gossan is auriferous, and that there is an immense quantity of it is beyond doubt.

It may be naturally remarked as rather strange, that while its neighbour, the Poltimore, is producing many ounces of gold from a ton of gossan, that the average yield of the Britannia is only 1 oz. The solution, however, is very clear. The main quantity of the Britannia gossan was the refuse of the waste—it had been picked over and over again, and exposed for years to pilferage; but it will be remembered that the gossan which was brought fresh from the lode produced well, under many tests and assays, and there is no doubt it is most valuable. The great error of the Britannia, however, has been the temporary relinquishment of the works on their auriferous beds, that the shaft might be sunk to the 20 fm. level for the production of better copper, yielding up the substance for the shadow. The proceeding altogether is most extraordinary, and leads to very curious observations on the part of some of our suspicious and watchful correspondents. It is remarked, apparently with justness, that it was an error of judgment and foresight to commence the further sinking of the shaft, as the winter was approaching, in a county peculiarly wet at all seasons, especially as it entailed the abandonment of works which would have been a source of great returns, but which cannot now be availed of until the spring. Hence, no doubt, the cause of depreciation which the Britannia shares have sustained in the market. The necessity of sinking for copper is not questioned, merely the period selected for doing so.

The impression which the continued reports and investigations are calculated to suggest in the minds of the most sceptical is, that as a consequence of such investigations the scale will turn in favour of gold over copper, as the leading produce of the Poltimore no less than the Britannia, a result to which there cannot be the slightest objection.

We cannot leave this subject of Gold in England without calling attention to another portion of these reports: wt is that in reference to the gossan deposits. We have, from the commencement, contended that the lodes were lodes, in the mining acceptation of the word, and not beds or basins; and we now have it certified that the gossan is found between two well-defined walls, 4½ ft. wide on the western opening of the Poltimore lode, and 14 ft. to 20 ft. wide on the eastern side. The foot wall is smooth, and the hanging wall ragged. The lode underlays north about 18 in. in a fathom, and no metal of any other kind is found mixed up with the gossan between the walls, which is is clearly a distinct and separate lode of itself. Again, we have likewise asserted, in opposition to accepted geological opinions, that the Britannia lode would be found an exception to the rule, similar to the Morro Velho, and improve rather than decrease in richness as the lode went down. This the Poltimore proves. The Britannia lode is only 10 fms. deep; and although the great gossan lode of the Poltimore is only in the adit level, yet the position of the Poltimore Mine itself is 15 fms. lower than that of the Britannia, and consequently the adit level of the Poltimore is 5 fms. deeper than the 10 fm. level of the Britannia.

FOREIGN MINES.

While British mining occupies a place which, owing to the constructive genius, enterprise, and indomitable industry, that characterise the nation, can never be successfully attained by foreign competition, we can well afford to draw public attention to those adventures which are placed the most prominently before us—adventures emanating from the speculation of, and based on the mineral products of, other countries.

It occurs, happily, that we have arrived at a period when the spirit of commerce, pervading the civilised world, leads to a feeling of confidence and reciprocity among the several communities; and it is still more fortunate that the medium of intercourse established by steam-power now insures a rapid and certain inspection of positions assumed, whether justly or unjustly, by those who would trade on our mart in their own—a foreign commodity.

Still more does it behove the capitalist and mining adventurer to test as fully and as severely as possible the pretensions of all projects set before them, but particularly such as appear combined with more than ordinary advantages and inducements. America, in her "go-a-head" character, is fast advancing to the exploitation of her mineral resources; and, judging from her progress in the past, we may anticipate that, vast though those resources be, she will achieve in their sphere great and universally valuable discoveries. Copper from the regions about Lake Superior, gold from Virginia and California, are, as well as her cotton, destined in all likelihood to become the stable sustainers of her mercantile greatness, and to what financial changes her auriferous resources, in combination with our own, may yet bring us, it is not at present our province to discuss. We would at present refer to some recent enterprises which, to use an Americanism, may be "guessed" at by the proofs advanced by their projectors. The L'Aigle d'Or is the first on the list which has offered a new feature of attraction to the speculative world, for it unites a land with its mining scheme, thus giving a duplex inducement to the adventurer in gold, and to those who would desire to transfer their penates from the old to the new world, and erect homes and homesteads on the site of their speculation.

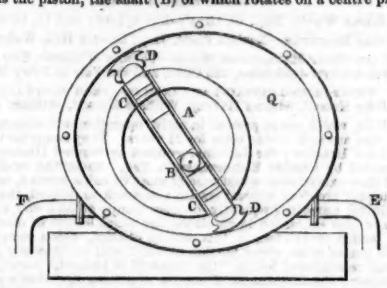
We confess that we were at first dubious of the bonus thus offered in the regions of gold-finding, but on a closer investigation, we arrived at the conclusion that it was based on, at the least estimation, the most favourable grounds; for, taking the climate of Virginia into consideration, the nature of its soil, and the indubitable fact that gold-bearing quartz of considerable yield has been discovered, and is now being successfully worked in the Goochland and neighbouring counties, it is obvious that the new system of gold mining traced by this company has, apart from its novelty, other points and bearings, worthy of great consideration. It is, however, but just to look jealously to its basis: 75,000 acres of land, of the ordinary soil of Virginia, are offered to the public in the portion of 50 acres to the holders of original scrip for 50 shares in gold mines already discovered, on a tract of over 400 acres, contiguous to the before-mentioned proposed site for location. The title to those properties is legalised, it seems, to the strict letter of American law, and is now vested in the promoters of this the L'Aigle d'Or Company; and with a tact for which some credit is due, they have determined to induce a current of population to the one tract, in order not only to work rapidly the mines on the other, but also in time to explore a coal field which exists throughout the district, and upon the products of which they have reserved to themselves the right of certain moderate dues. There are also other minerals upon which a similar species of royalty or dues will be levied.

Another facility appears, according to the prospectus, to be given to shareholders—namely, the power of separating their interest in the land from their holding in the mines; so that should any one desire to dispose of his portion, he has only to return his original certificate, comprising his two-fold title, as proprietor and adventurer, to the secretary, who will, in lieu thereof, issue to him a certificate simply for his 50 or 100 shares, and one stating the record of his right to a location, according to his number, the said right being transferable. Such, then, is an outline of this scheme, the projectors of which invite every inquiry; and we trust, for the sake of the benefits derivable by those who would take advantage of it, that it will be strictly conducted on the principles upon which it is declared to be founded. There is every guarantee to induce confidence, but as a legitimate mining enterprise, we shall address ourselves candidly, and without bias, to its executive and its progress. The mines of Tuscany, principally copper, are also exciting attention by their returns and rapid development: to the several now being explored, we shall feel it our duty hereafter to refer.

Steam Communication between England and America.—An influential company has just been formed, with a capital of 600,000*l.*, in 30,000 shares of 20*l.* each, with the object of establishing an economical, expeditious, and direct steam communication for goods and passengers between London, Liverpool, the United States, and our North American colonies, by first-class iron screw steam-ships. The company is entitled the London, Liverpool, and North American Screw Steam-Ship Company; and it is proposed that vessels shall leave London and Liverpool alternately for New York throughout the year—for Canada from April to October, and during the remainder of the year for Portland, in the State of Maine, which town will shortly be connected with Quebec and Montreal by a railway now in course of construction. These vessels will be constructed with all the modern improvements and appliances which science can afford, and be replete with convenience and comfort to passengers. The traffic at present existing between the ports of Great Britain and America employs an amount of shipping annually to the extent of 3,850,172 tons, while, there being no direct steam conveyance between London and America, shippers are compelled, at much inconvenience and heavy cost, to forward their merchandise to Liverpool or Southampton, together with other difficulties and delays, which will be obviated by the establishment of the present company. The aggregate traffic of the St. Lawrence and the lakes commerce is estimated at $200,000,000, the shipping exceeds 205,000 tons, and employs 13,000 men. The establishment of a regular system of steam communication with *all* the principal ports of England is considered in the colonies of such great importance, that bounties have been offered by public bodies for the encouragement of the object; and the promoters have concluded a provisional agreement on behalf of the company for obtaining a grant of the Canada service, extending over a period of seven years, on condition that during the first year they run at least one steamer per month to and from Quebec and Montreal, and for the following six years one every fortnight. With our rapidly-extending commerce and relations with the United States and our own colonies in North America, the object in view becomes really a national one, and is well worthy the fostering support of Government, while, as a commercial speculation, there is no doubt but it will make a handsome return on the capital invested.

THE ROTARY STEAM-ENGINE.

Although the application of direct rotary motion to the steam-engine has long been considered a desideratum, and numerous as have been the peculiar inventions for carrying out the principle, it can hardly be said that any one of the multitude of engines yet tried has been found under all circumstances successful, or to possess the advantages claimed for it. It appears obvious, that could an economical and effective force of the steam be obtained in an engine on the rotatory principle, it would possess considerable benefits in many operations over the reciprocating principle, where rectilinear has to be converted into rotative motion through the crank, with a corresponding loss of power; and the purposes to which the principle is peculiarly applicable are the locomotive on land, the marine engine on water, either as adapted for paddles or the screw, and numerous conditions in the arts and manufactures, where direct circular motion is required. A plan, however, has been matured by Mr. Hyatt, of the Vinegar Works, City-road, which has recently been patented, and for simplicity and general efficiency appears to us unrivalled, while the proofs obtained from the results of the engine in operation on the premises, on the score of economy and power, would lead to the inference that the patentees have at last suggested the true principle of construction for this description of mechanical machine. The plan, while simple, is exceedingly ingenious, and in many points decidedly original; and, indeed, among the numerous engineers of eminence who have inspected it (many of them rotary engine inventors themselves), not one but has not only expressed his astonishment and admiration at the results, but candidly acknowledged that the plan is more scientifically perfect than any of its predecessors. The case of the engine is not a cylinder, but slightly elliptical in shape, there being about 1½ inch difference between the diameter of the major and minor axes, as represented at Q in the accompanying diagram; A is the piston, the shaft (B) of which rotates on a centre placed eccentri-



cally with regard to the steam-case; the piston has a square moveable bar at each end freely traversing with the driving-shaft, and at the end of each bar are telescopic working pieces, C C, terminating in segmental ends, and regulated by helical springs. These segmental ends are accurately ground and fitted into the sliding pieces, or knuckle-joints, D D, by which a constant steam-tight contact is maintained as the piston traverses the inside of the case. E and F are the induction and eduction tubes; and it will be seen that both ends of the piston are always divided between two steam chambers, except at the dead point, where the piston ends alternately pass the eduction opening, past which it is carried by the momentum obtained by the fly-wheel. The inequality of diameter occasions a preponderance of pressure on the longer side of the piston, which is driven round with a force equal to such excess, and which in the engine at work has realised, at 32 lbs. pressure of steam per inch in the boiler, a power of 50 horses, as demonstrated by Rennie's dynanometer. Mr. Hyatt's cylinder is 24 in. long, the diameter of the major axis 20½ in., and the miner 18⅝ in., does not appear to take up more room than an 18 gallon cask placed horizontally, works without the slightest noise or vibration, and weighs, independent of the fly-wheel, no more than 22 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs. It certainly contrasts powerfully with the cumbersome engine as at present constructed; and we think the patentees have done much to bring the rotatory engine more in favour than it has hitherto been.

Wimshurst's Rotative Engine.—A number of gentlemen interested in steam navigation met at Blackwall on Saturday to test the merits of a new rotary engine, the invention of Mr. Wimshurst, in a vessel built expressly for experimental purposes by the Butterley Iron Company. She is 260 feet in length, and her mean draft of water 9 feet; she left Blackwall Pier at 12 o'clock, starting for Long Reach, wind and tide being, for the most part, unfavourable. The engine has a 60-in. cylinder, 48 in. in length, the piston making 60 revolutions per minute; the vacuum being maintained by a separate engine of 10-horse power, quite independent of the large one. With the tide, a mile was accomplished in 5 min. 15 sec., and against it, in 6 min. 50 sec., with a pressure of steam of 11 lbs. per inch, and of vacuum 25 lbs. The amount of coals consumed was, in 3½ hours, 31 cwt. This principle was patented by Mr. Wimshurst two or three years since, and its general capabilities have been well ascertained at the company's works. The trial was considered altogether highly satisfactory; the patentee himself was on board; and some slight modification in the details were suggested, and will be carefully considered.

Barrow's Rotary Engine.—In New York an experimental trip has been made by Mr. Barrow, in a small model ship, called the *Rotary*, fitted with a rotative engine, on a patent principle of the owner. The boat is 70 ft. long; the engine cylinder 30 in. diameter, 12 in. long, the steam way occupying an area of 27 inches. The steam forces round two pistons of an area of 54 square inches, equal in effective force to a piston in a reciprocating engine of 8 in. diameter. With an average pressure of 45 lbs. to the square inch, the boat was propelled against a strong head wind and tide at an average rate of about nine miles an hour, although the experiment was tried under considerable disadvantages—the clinkers formed prevented a full draught, and the steam at one period was as low as 22 lbs. per inch; the coal consumed was 110 lbs. per hour. The engine takes up very little space; it is said to have worked very smoothly and regularly, and it is believed that in a large vessel, with a more powerful engine, extraordinary high speed would be obtained.

IMPROVEMENTS IN REDUCING METALLIC ORES.

Mr. Thomas Richardson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has patented some improvements in treating matters containing lead, tin, antimony, zinc, or silver, and in obtaining such metals, or products therefrom.

The first part of the invention has for its object the separation of certain metallic oxides from each other. The patentee operates on the mixed oxides of lead and antimony, or lead and tin obtained during the process of softening the hard lead of commerce, and also on the mixed oxides of tin and copper produced by calcining the waste alloys of these metals in a reverberatory furnace under the action of hot air. The first class are treated with nitric or acetic acid, by which the lead will be obtained as a nitrate or acetate, and the tin or antimony left for subsequent conversion by any known process to a marketable state. The second class are also acted on with acetic or sulphuric acid, to obtain the copper as an acetate or sulphate, which may be separated by washing, leaving the tin to be converted to the metallic state, or used in manufacturing muriate of tin, or stannate of soda, according to the manner practised by producers of these salts.

The second improvement consists in reducing the mixed oxides of lead and antimony, by calcining them when mixed with alkali and carbon (coal) in the proportion of 20 cwts. of mixed oxides, 1 cwt. of coal, and ¼ cwt. of alkali, in a suitable furnace. If the proportion of antimony in the mixture exceeds 20 to 30 per cent., a further quantity of alkali must be added in the ratio above named. The calcination of the mass is continued, after lixiviation and drying, until the lead is converted into red oxide, which may be washed and dried and used as a paint, or instead of litharge in the manufacture of glass.

The third part of the invention consists of a mode of treating sulphuret ores of lead. These the patentee calcines in a reverberatory furnace under a gradually-increasing heat, until all the sulphur is expelled, when the usual smelting process is performed.

The fourth improvement consists in calcining the residue of the distillation of zinc ores, according to the Belgian or Silesian processes, when mixed with matters containing lead and silver, such as the mixed oxides of lead and antimony, or lead ores roasted as above described, or grey slag, alone or mixed with a certain proportion of galena. This operation is performed in a blast-furnace, with the injection of a fine spray of water, and the residual products are collected and treated in the manner usually adopted.

Mr. H. Lee Pattinson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has also patented some improvements in smelting certain substances containing lead. The residuum left when manufacturing oxychloride of lead from galeda, by the use of hydrochloric acid, according to Mr. Pattinson's patented process, is found to contain still a portion of lead mixed with earthy matter, and all the silver originally existing in the lead ore. Some of the lead might be utilized by further treatment with acid, but a residuum would still be left, and also the silver, and the smelting of this residuum, according to the ordinary process, would not perfectly effect the separation of the lead and silver.

This object Mr. Pattinson proposes to accomplish by smelting the residuum or residua obtained as aforesaid, with common salt and granulated iron in a reverberatory furnace. The proportions used are 4 parts residuum, 1 part common salt, and 1 part granulated iron, or iron borings or filings. The materials, when melted, are run into a conical mould, and when cold the lead and silver, which would settle to the bottom, may be broken off, and the slag re-melted on a common slag hearth.—*Claim:* The smelting of the residuum or residua, arising in the manufacture of Pattinson's oxychloride of lead, by fusing the same with common salt and disintegrated or granulated iron.

Improved Stamps Heads for Crushing Ores.—A patent has been recently specified by Mr. H. Mortlock Ommanney, of Chester, for rendering more tough and durable the iron heads of the stamps employed in crushing metallic ores. Having cast the stamp in the usual manner, with the shaft embedded in, it is placed in an annealing furnace, and there continued until the metal becomes decarbonised, and rendered partially malleable. The patentee states that by this process of annealing and decarbonisation, the stamps heads become more tough and durable, and which process forms the sole claim of the specification, which is remarkable for its brevity, at the same time being perfectly intelligible. We trust it is a fair specimen of an improved mode of administering the New Patent Laws.

New Safety-Lamp.—Another modification of Eloin's safety-lamp has recently been registered by Mr. Lancaster, of Bolton. The principal peculiarity appears to be the glass cylinder, which tapers from 3 inches in external diameter at bottom to 2½ inches at top, in a length of 4 inches. Davy's principle of the wire gauze is adhered to, and it is said to have been in use with the most successful results for 10 days at the Great Lever Colliery, belonging to the Earl of Bradford. A fireman named Croston states that the lamp gives a better light than the naked candle, and shines all around, and that it is as safe as the ordinary safety-lamp, while it will detect the gas quite as well, and is not more liable to breakage from accident. He says that he has submitted this lamp to the test of an explosive atmosphere to the extent of 20 yards, for three successive mornings, which he considers a sufficient test for any lamp, and that a man worked with it for seven days, and was completely satisfied with it.

Liability of American Telegraphs for Errors and Delays.—The Legislature of Maine has passed an Act making telegraph companies liable for errors in despatches, either in transmission or transcript, to the amount paid for transmission to the place of destination in or out of the States. In case of unreasonable delay either to transmit or to deliver, affecting the value of the despatch, the amount paid is to be refunded. The penalty for falsifying a despatch is to be from 20 to 100 dollars, and operators, agents, clerks, and officers are to be held liable for any fraud committed or attempted by means of any telegraph.

ASSAY OF COPPER ORES—GERMAN & HUNGARIAN METHOD.

This ore, if a sulphuret, as is very generally the case, should, after having been reduced to the finest possible powder, be submitted to the process of roasting, generally termed calcining. For this purpose, one part by weight of the ore is mixed up with one-fifth of graphite (black-lead), which, consisting of carbon in a more condensed state than that element occurs in charcoal, is, therefore, so much the more effectual in driving off the sulphur. This mixture of the two should be exposed to an intense red heat in the cupel (painted over on the inside with red chalk, or Spanishured, to prevent adhesion) for about 20 minutes, after which it is to be taken out, and stirred up with a small iron ladle to expose the unburnt parts of graphite, when it should again be exposed in the muffle. In about a quarter of an hour we take it out again, pound it over, for the mass is generally clogged, and mix it with about twice its weight of charcoal-dust, after which we continue the roasting for about one-half to a full hour, according as the ore contains a little or much sulphur, vapours of which may be seen rising during the whole of this process. After this the ore has a reddish, or what is generally called a ferruginous, colour; and we now take it from the first crucible, and introduce it into a Hessian crucible. For this purpose, however, some *black flux* should be provided. It consists of carbonate of potash and lime, and is made by igniting together one part by weight of saltpetre, and two of common tartar. The flux produced should be kept carefully corked to prevent the absorption of hygroscopic water. It is still better to make it only when required for immediate use. If the ore is poor, one-tenth part by weight of oxide of antimony (antimonious acid), or of arsenic (arsenious acid), or if it is richer, 15 per cent. of pure lead are requisite, as will hereafter be seen, to make the particles of copper unite. Some assayers use neither of these three, on the ground that the arsenic, as occasionally even 40 per cent. may be taken, is very difficult to separate from the copper, and that the antimony may unite with part of the same, thus forming an antimoniate. They, therefore, only employ borax and black flux, in about the same proportions, however, as given above. It is hard to say which is best, and it must be left to the discretion and experience of the assayer to act as may be most suitable to his peculiar ores. One of the mixtures, together with three parts of black flux, one half the weight in borax, and two parts of table salt, must then be added to the roasted ore, though none, except a part of the flux, are mixed with the mineral now investigating. The salt is merely used to form a crust over the whole. When all have thus been placed in the crucible, they are covered over with a piece of charcoal, cut to match the size of the vessel; after which the cover is put on. We then expose it to a white heat for about one-half to one full hour, as may be most convenient, either in the draught, or in the muffle furnace; in which latter case we must allow the longest period of time. The carbon of the flux is intended to reduce the peroxide of copper produced by roasting, while its carbonate of potash unites with the earthy contents of the ore and the oxides of other metals present, such as iron, which would otherwise also be reduced to their metallic state. With these it forms a slag, the borax being added to make it flow easy, and allow the copper to collect in one button. On cooling, we break open the crucible, and, on removing the slag, extract a spherical piece of impure or alloyed copper, according as other metals may chance to occur in the ore. If any intermediate crust should have formed between the button and the slag, the ore was not properly roasted, a part of the copper not reduced, and consequently the assay is worthless. In a good assay the slag should be black and vitreous in appearance, never of an earthy texture. If striated or speckled with red, we may know that protoxide of copper is dissolved in it, and again that the whole cannot be productive of an accurate result. Much attention is required during this test, and, as already mentioned under the heads of silver and gold, the final result depends entirely upon the care taken by the assayer. If well managed, however, as here directed, he can hardly fail to be successful. The button, as remarked above, may vary in purity. It generally contains some iron, and (since these metals frequently exist in copper ores) lead, bismuth, tin, cobalt, nickel, antimony, and arsenic—the latter two in particular, if they were added in the process of reduction. Thus it very rarely, if ever, happens that a copper ore is sufficiently pure to require no third process. The less admixtures the alloy contains, the less brittle and the more ductile it is. Nickel particularly tends to harden it. To remove the foreign metals, the button is put in a piece of paper, with sufficient borax to cover it (one-fourth to one-third part by weight, rather more than less), and if no lead occur in the ore, with about from 5 to 10 per cent. of that metal, which amount, however, should increase up to 40, or even more, if there are many impurities in the alloy. Even if this be not the case, it is always safer, and can never produce any bad effect, to add much. The crucible should be brought to a bright white heat in the muffle. Coals may be placed round to increase the temperature, which should be so great, that the copper, on being introduced, wrapped in paper with borax and lead, may melt in a few minutes. As long as the tongs held over the button are reflected, or rainbow colours are yet seen to flicker over its surface, lead is still present. As with silver and gold, too great heat ought not to be employed. When the lead has left, we immediately take out the crucible, and immerse it in water, to prevent any copper from oxidating unnecessarily. The button of pure copper is then broken out and weighed. A slight loss cannot be prevented, as it is impossible to prevent some oxide of copper from being formed, and we must, therefore, grant a larger per centage than the assay would direct. At least two assays should be made at once, to compare the results, and take the average.—*Lieber's Assayer's Guide.*

Gold in France.—In the department of the Iseré some workmen, while searching for a lode of copper, to supply the new establishment at Vezelle, fell in with a gold vein near the springs, which give to the commune the name of Motte les Bains. One of the specimens was assayed at Grenoble, and found to contain 12 per cent. of gold, being about 390 fr. to the 2 lb. 9 ozs. troy.

French and English Iron.—The *Paris Constitutionnel* has a long article on a report from M. Lechatelier, engineer of mines, who had been charged by the French Government with a mission in England to ascertain the state of the railroads there, the condition of the rolling stock, and the expenses of working, with a view to the adoption in France of any advantages that they might present. The report of M. Lechatelier goes into many technical details which are briefly noticed by the *Constitutionnel*, but which are little understood by the public at large. Our contemporary inclines to a belief that, in the construction of the locomotives, and in many other points, the English have no superiority; but admits that there is an immense economy in the expence of traction, or hawlage, as compared with what it costs in this country. We must express some surprise at the statement of the quality of French iron being superior to that of England. This statement, taken in a general sense, is decidedly incorrect. There are, certainly, parts of France which supply ore of a very superior quality, but the quantity of this iron is comparatively small.—*Galignani*

Iron of Lake Superior.—Some years since, we called attention to the existence of a perfect mountain of very pure and rich iron ore on the eastern shores of Lake Superior; and although it would naturally require a long period of time to develope the resources of so distant, dreary, and inhospitable a region, we are informed, in the *New York Tribune*, that much has already been done. A railroad from Jackson Mountain to Lake Superior (14 miles) is in course of construction, which will be completed next season; and several hundred tons of iron from this district has already found its way into the States' markets; its quality, it is stated, adapts it to the most important uses. Messrs. Foster and Whitney have reported to Congress on the quality of this iron, showing that out of five samples of American iron, the strongest was 58,912 lbs. per square inch. One specimen of cable bolt from England, 59,105 lbs.; Russian iron, 76,069 lbs., but the Jackson Mountain irons sustained a pressure of 89,582 lbs. to the square inch.

Improvements in Railway Permanent Way.—Mr. P. Bruff, C.E., of Ipswich, has recently patented some improvements in the construction of permanent ways of railways in tram and other roads, and in the rolling stock. He describes in his specification a peculiar clip, or key, for keeping secure the ends of rails, and a new mode of placing longitudinal sleepers and chairs. A peculiar combination of parts, forming planks, either in connection, or otherwise, with common roads, consisting of laying planks diagonally in two or more thicknesses on longitudinal bearers, and then covering them, or not, with gravel, or other road material. A peculiar method of so forming railway wheel tyres, as to admit of their being moved about, with the vehicles they support, on common roads and over flat surfaces.

Improvement in Coal Pit Ropes.—A gigantic colliery flat rope has just been manufactured by Messrs. Griffin and Morris, of Wolverhampton, for the limestone pit of Messrs. Addenbroke and Co., of Darlastown Green. It is 850 yards long, and involves a new principle of manufacture registered by the makers. This consists in its being 9 in. wide at top, gradually tapering to 6 in. at bottom, by which plan there is a saving of a ton weight of material, while its actual strength is undiminished; there is a necessary removal of a strain to the machinery to the extent of this reduction in weight, and an increase in the actual durability of the rope, by the removal of the wear and tear to which the additional but unnecessary material naturally exposed it. It had long been considered impossible to manufacture a taper rope, but in this instance it appears to have been successfully accomplished by ingenious machinery arranged by Mr. Wm. Bentley, the manager of the works.

Chilling Cast-Iron.—Mr. Edward H. Bentall, of Heybridge, and J. Howard, of Bedford, have patented a method of chilling cast-iron, which consists in forming the "chills," or moulds, in which the castings are made hollow, and in connecting with them suitable exhausting or forcing apparatus, for causing a current of air to circulate through the same, so as to prevent overheating of the mould, and keep it at a working temperature for as long a period as may be. A stream of water may also be caused to circulate through the hollow of the mould, for the same purpose; and when water is thus employed it should have a rapid motion, in order to prevent, as much as possible, the formation of steam.—*Claim:* The mode of chilling cast-iron described in any and all of its modifications.

The Electric Light.—Mr. Thomas Allan, of Edinburgh, who has successfully introduced several valuable modifications in the construction of the electric telegraph and its working details, has just suggested a novel arrangement for keeping up a constant and equal distance between the carbon points in the production of the electric light. The two electrodes are formed spirally, or on the principle of the screw, and each bearing its carbon point, they are placed perpendicularly to each other at a proper distance, and made to revolve slowly by a simple clock-work movement. As the distance by the action of the current is gradually being increased, the points are always gaining their proper position by the rotation of the electrodes presenting fresh points of action. The proper distance between the points is, therefore, constantly kept up, and a steady as well as a brilliant light is the result. The plan is said to promise to be highly effective for lighthouse purposes.

Godson's Smokeless Furnace.—In the *Mining Journal* of the 4th of Aug., 1849, we inserted a description of a steam-engine furnace, for the prevention of smoke, patented by Mr. Godson, and which we had inspected in operation at Mr. Beckett's corn and drug-mills, Barbican. We then stated that one was also in use at the Royal Dockyard, Woolwich, both of which have ever since given satisfaction. It has also been in use at Messrs. Sowerby's distillery, and Messrs. Lucas's drug-works, in Aldersgate-street, with complete success; and as its application is largely extending, from its efficiency and economy, we again subjoin a brief description. The fire-bars are so arranged as to leave an opening about 10 in. by 8 in. in the centre of the furnace. Beneath is fixed a square iron box, about 2½ ft. deep, having a moveable bottom, which rises and falls by means of a rack and pinion, acted on by a lever and pall. This box, being filled with coals, holds sufficient for several hours' consumption; and when firing is required two or three movements of the lever raises the moveable bottom, forcing up the coals in a highly-heated condition, beneath the incandescent fuel in the grate, through which the gases, which are immediately evolved, pass. The particles of unconsumed carbon, &c., go off as carbonic acid, and other invisible and incombustible compounds up the chimney, and not a particle of vapour is discernable after first lighting the fire. When it is required to charge the box, a pair of small grates, each covering half its area, are slid horisontally over it by levers, preventing the fire from falling in; the moveable bottom is lowered, a door opened in front, through which the coal is shovelled in till full, when the door is closed, the covering grates withdrawn, and the whole arrangement placed again in the proper position for firing when necessary.

THE POLTIMORE COPPER AND GOLD MINING COMPANY,
NORTH MOLTON, COUNTY DEVON.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

50,000 parts or shares, of £1 each, in certificates to bearer, carrying a minimum interest of 5 per cent.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

FREDERICK CHASE, Esq., Exe Villa, Tiverton.
JAMES COOK, Esq., Trafalgar-road, Greenwich.
JOSEPH HOPGOOD, Esq., Tiverton, Chairman of the Devon and Cornwall United Copper Mines.
CHARLES HENEAGE, Esq., 3, Cadogan-place.
THOMAS INGLIS HAMPTON, Esq., 20, King-street, St. James's.
BENJAMIN MASSEY, Esq., 116, Leadenhall-street.
RICHARD MARTIN, Esq., 8, Serjeant's-Inn, Temple.
HENRY MOGFORD, Esq., 104, Denbigh-street, Belgravia.
HENRY WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq., F.G.S., 7, Winsterlow-place, North Brixton.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—Capt. W. S. Moorsom, C.E., 17, Gt. George-st., Westminster.
RESIDENT AGENT—Alfred H. Patterson, Esq., North Molton.
BANKERS—London Joint-Stock Bank, 69, Pall Mall.
BROKERS—Messrs. Langdale and Son, 15, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street. Thomas Sanford, Esq., High-street, Exeter.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Croft and Wood, 12, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.
SECRETARY AND PURSER—William Martin, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—VERNON HOUSE, No. 50, PALL MALL.

In lieu of the "Abstract of Prospectus," which has been laid before the public for some time past, the Committee of Management insert the accompanying important reports,—one from Mr. Thomas Rowlandson, C.E., F.G.S., and the other from Mr. Benjamin Massey, metallurgist,—which will be read with interest by those who have expressed a desire to be associated with the enterprise as shareholders:—

REPORTS.

To the Committee of Management of the Poltimore Copper & Gold Mining Company.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with your request, I visited the Poltimore Mine, and carefully examined the various levels, which are free from water, in company with that intelligent mining captain, Mr. Thomas Fezzy. Whilst on the spot I personally took specimens of the quartz and gossan from the great adit on the eastern side of the Poltimore lode, and brought the same to London, qualitative assays of which made by myself have clearly proved the existence of gold therein. I most fully confirm the observation made by Captain Fezzy, in his report of the 30th of August last, in all respects, and quite coincide in the theory of that gentleman and others, that the strongest probability exists of the "old men" having worked the mine for the precious metals. An additional reason to my mind for this conclusion exists in the fact of the ancient workings having been carried to so great a depth for the then state of hydraulic science. In fact, nothing but extraordinary returns could have been sufficient to have repaid the immense labour which it must have required at so early a period to have kept the mine dry at the then considered very deep levels below the adit, but which workings are now regarded as comparatively superficial, and the drainage of which is of easy attainment at the present day. The non-discovery of gold by the adventurers who cleared out the mine during the period intervening between the years 1841 and 1845, is perfectly compatible with the fact of its existing in large and remunerative quantities, for it has fallen within my experience on many occasions that argentiferous and auriferous ores have been thrown away and neglected as "waste" which, if selected and dressed at the time of raising, would have not only paid well, but in many instances have converted unfortunate speculations into remunerative ones.

It would be unfair to decide upon the value of the Poltimore Mine from the present appearances exhibited at the adit and upper workings, seeing that from the facile manner in which the ore could be extracted in these places only the poorest portions of the lode have been left by the "old men."

The copper ore in the Bamfylde lode is rich in quality, and promises to be more fully developed at lower levels. The latter observation is confirmed by Captain Fezzy, whose acquaintance with the underground workings at the last clearing out of the mine justifies the assumption that such is a positive fact, and consequently affords the fairest prospect of remunerative returns being made from copper alone.

Reviewing, therefore, the whole circumstances connected with this mine, both past and prospective, I have come to the conclusion that the adventure is one offering a fair prospect of success, accompanied by the probability of extraordinary remunerative results being obtained. All these circumstances can be developed at a slight expense, as there is ample water power present to fully prove the mine.

23, Grove-place, Brompton, Nov. 15, 1852. THOS. ROWLANDSON.

To the Committee of Management of the Poltimore Copper & Gold Mining Company.

GENTLEMEN,—Agreeably with your request, I accompanied Mr. Rowlandson to the Poltimore Mine, and have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the statement which he has made as to the indications and general appearance of the sett. I can even go further, and certify that I brought samples of gossan from the western side of the valley, on the Poltimore lode, extracted by my own hands, which I have since assayed, and find the yield to be about 11 ozs. of gold to the ton of gossan. The gossan on the western side is about 4½ ft. wide, between two well-defined walls, underlaying north about 18 in. in a fathom; on the eastern side the lode is from 14 to 20 ft. wide. My conviction is that the whole of the gossan is auriferous. BENJ. MASSEY.

116, Leadenhall-street, Nov. 16th, 1852.

Detailed prospectuses, with report, sections, and ground plans, may be had at the offices of the company, or at the brokers, where every other information may be obtained.—Applications for shares to be made to the Committee of Management, at the offices; or through the brokers, in the usual form.

THE POLTIMORE COPPER AND GOLD MINING COMPANY,
NORTH MOLTON, COUNTY DEVON.

NOTICE TO SMELTERS, ASSAYERS, AND OTHERS.—TENDERS, of not less than 50 tons each, for 1000 tons of AURIFEROUS GOSSAN will be RECEIVED until THURSDAY, the 2d of December. The gossan may be seen in bulk at the mine, or in samples at the offices of the company.—Tenders to be addressed to the Committee of Management, at the offices, 50, Pall Mall. By order,
WILLIAM MARTIN, Secretary and Purser. 44

THE POLTIMORE COPPER AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.

—Notice is hereby given, that NO APPLICATION FOR SHARES in this undertaking will be RECEIVED after WEDNESDAY next, the 24th inst.
By order, WILLIAM MARTIN, Secretary and Purser. 45

Hand Book of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. Second Course: Heat, Common Electricity, Magnetism, and Voltaic Electricity. By DIONYSIUS LARDNER, D.C L., formerly Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in University College, London. London: Taylor, Walton, and Maberly, Upper Gower-street, and Ivy-lane, 1852.

In the *Mining Journal* of 28th June we noticed the first volume of this work, containing essays on mechanics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, pneumatics, sound, and optics. The second course is now before us, and fully bears out the favourable notice we gave of its predecessor. We have already noticed that the work is decidedly elementary, well adapted for the instruction of youth, and the information of such persons who are desirous of obtaining an insight into the elements of physics, without pursuing them through their labyrinthine paths of mathematical detail; while, at the same time it enters sufficiently into the more abstruse researches through the sciences on which it treats, to render it a valuable work of reference even to the initiated. The methods of demonstration and illustration are well adapted to the first named description of readers, and the entire work is most admirably suited for supplying that information relating to mechanical and physical science required by the engineer and artizan, the medical and law student, by youth preparing for the universities, and by those who, having already entered upon the active pursuits of business, are still desirous to sustain and improve their knowledge of the general truths of physics, and of those laws by which the order and stability of the material world is sustained. It has been considered that the introduction of the sublime truths of astronomy and meteorology into the present volume would have swelled its bulk to an inconvenient size; and the publishers consider they have best consulted the convenience and interest of their readers by consigning these sciences to a separate volume, which will complete the series.

ON THE SECURE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.—In the *Mining Journal* of the 13th of Dec., 1851, we noticed a volume under the title of "A Treatise on Investments," by Mr. R. A. Ward, of Maidenhead, and in which we remarked on a somewhat singular oversight in omitting all notice of mining adventure, an enterprise now so largely entered into by the commercial public. A second edition has just appeared, revised, very much enlarged, and in which we are happy to find the complained-of hiatus has been ably filled up. The general object of the work is to give to capitalists such information of the advantages and disadvantages of each kind of investment as will enable them to place out money at interest in a way the most desirable. Whether security of capital is preferred to a large annual return, or the principal object being the realisation of cash on an investment at immediate notice, or the receipt of larger interest than usually paid on secure investments, without joining wild speculations, in this work the capitalist is placed in possession of such information as will enable him to judge for himself of the value of any investment which may be offered to him, by which he may be enabled to save his property from depreciation, or probably from entire loss. In the various chapters of the work we find some excellent observations and advice on investments generally, on the purchase of various kinds of property, copyholds, life estates, reversionary interests, leaseholds, ground rents, lordships of manors, tithes, advowsons and next presentations, policies of insurance, redemption of land tax, partnerships, joint-stock companies, railway shares, mining speculations, building societies, stocks and public funds, turnpike bonds, mortgages, &c. The probable effects of the gold discoveries are speculated upon, and the chapter on mining enterprise takes a review of the coal and iron mines of the north of England, Forest of Dean, and Wales; the lead mines of Derbyshire, and the tin, copper, lead, and other mines, of Cornwall and Devonshire. The Cost-book System is described, with the origin of the Stannaries Court, and the distinction particularly to be noticed, and the caution required, in purchasing shares in dividend-paying mines, those which have merely sold ores, and others which, being in their infancy, have not even done this. As a whole, the volume contains the most ample and valuable directions for the guidance of the capitalist, while it will, doubtless, be found useful to the professional man, to whom such a work was undoubtedly wanting. The author has avoided as much as possible the use of those technicalities which usually render such treatises dry and unintelligible to the general reader, and we have no doubt but that it will be well appreciated by the public.

THE EFFECT OF COLD UPON METAL.—It was necessary to be very careful with our drinking cups. Tin never suited, for it always adhered to the lips, and took a portion of the skin along with it. A dog attempting to lick a little fat from an iron shovel stuck fast to it, and dragged it by means of his tongue, until, by a sudden effort, he got clear, leaving several inches of the skin and subjacent tissue on the cold metal. One of the seamen, endeavouring to change the size of the eye of the splice in his track-rope, put the marling-spike, after the true sailor fashion, into his mouth, and the result was that he lost a great portion of the skin of his lips and tongue.—*Dr. Sutherland's Voyage in Baffin's Bay.*

THE ROYAL HIBERNIAN MINING COMPANY.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

In 100,000 shares, at £1 per share.

OFFICES,—No. 17, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY LARCHIN, Esq., Queen's Head Brewery; and Higham Hill, Essex—CHAIRMAN.
WALTER HILLS, Esq., Gravesend.
GEORGE TINDALL, Esq., Gracechurch-street.
CHARLES B. HARRIS, Esq., The Baltic; and Wandsworth.
HENRY ARROWSMITH, Esq., New Bond-street.
THOMAS TURNER, Esq., Tettenhall, Wolverhampton.
CUSACK PATRICK RONEY, Esq., London and Dublin.
JOHN GILES, Esq., Castlemaine, Ireland.
GEORGE DAVIS HEATLEY, Esq., Mincing-lane.
GEORGE REYNOLDS, Esq., Fenchurch-street.
JOHN DOUGLAS PAYNE, Esq., Walsall.
FREDERICK J. HENSLEY, Esq., M.D., Montague-place, Russell-square.
BENJAMIN F. GANDEE, Esq., Hans-place.
BARON REYNOLDS, jun., Esq., Great Tower-street.
WILLIAM WOODS, Esq., Chapelizod, Dublin.

AUDITORS.

Peter Tindall, Esq., Gracechurch-street; Henry Tolkien, Esq., King William-street.

BANKERS.

Union Bank of London; Messrs. Hills and Son, Dartford and Gravesend; Provincial Bank of Ireland.

SOLICITOR—James Wyatt, Esq., 10, Gray's-Inn-square; and 17, Gracechurch-street.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—Reuben Plant, Esq., Brierly Hill, Wolverhampton.
ENGINEER AND CHIEF MANAGER OF MINES—Thomas Williams, Esq., of the Great Welsh Silver-lead Mine, the Clive, and the Vale of Towy Mines.
UNDERGROUND CAPTAINS AT THE MINES (FROM CORNWALL).
John Kessell, Samuel Harvey, William Kessell, William Roe.

These MINES, which are at present in active operation, are situated in the county of KERRY, and are held under setts for 21 years. They comprise the Castlemaine, granted by Lord Headley; the Lisoline, granted by Samuel Hussey, Esq.; and the Clogher, granted by Charles Blennerhassett, Esq.; under the moderate royalty of 1-20th; and they extend over a vast area of most valuable ground, which is daily affording additional proofs of mineral wealth; so much so, indeed, that the farmers in their agricultural pursuits frequently discover lumps of lead and copper ore. The Directors have also succeeded in obtaining the usual letters of search from several other large landed proprietors in this mining district, which comprises an area of more than 40 square miles, every portion of which will be diligently examined.

The mineral resources of Kerry, "the Cornwall of Ireland," have long been known to be inestimable; the investment of capital in mining operations must, therefore, not only prove highly remunerative to the capitalist, but equally beneficial to the Irish people, by employing and fostering the industry of the population.

The peculiar advantages possessed by the company are as follows:—

The possession of three important mines, one of which alone has been recently estimated, by a competent judge, at £100,000 value.

The low price of labour, scarcely one-half the amount paid in England, and, consequently, a material increase of profits.

The unusually rich quality of the mineral, which contains a large proportion of silver.

The great facilities of railway and water carriage,—one line of railway being nearly completed, from Mallow to Killarney, to which the mines are contiguous; and another projected from Killarney to Tralee. The produce can also be shipped, with little expense, at Castlemaine and Tralee.

The friendly feeling exhibited by the people of Ireland generally, without regard to political or religious differences; the opening of the mines having been hailed with delight by all parties, and every assistance most cheerfully rendered.

The mines will be worked on the Cost-book Principle, in strict accordance with the rules and regulations therein contained.

At the company's offices may be seen very full reports from the following practical mineralogists—viz., Thomas Williams, Esq.; Dennis O'Neill, Esq., civil engineer to the Board of Ordnance, Ireland; John Conway O'Connor, Esq., C.E.; and Capt. John Kessell; to the effect, that the three mines are opened on a soil abounding with mineral, very highly impregnated with silver; that the facilities for transit are peculiarly favourable; and that one of the mines alone is richer for ore than any mine previously surveyed for many years.

The working of the mines was commenced in the month of March last by the lessees, who were anxious to satisfy themselves of their value before they offered them to the notice of the public. This they now feel quite justified in doing; having not only thoroughly proved the lodes, and raised upwards of 20 tons of rich ore, but erected substantial buildings for the more vigorous prosecution of the work.

The present proprietors reserve to themselves a moiety of the shares as a compensation for the outlay already incurred in obtaining the grants, making discoveries, erecting buildings, and hitherto working the mines. Feeling confident that the mines at present in operation will shortly yield handsome dividends, the remaining moiety is intended by the directors to be employed principally in the further development of the company's resources. They also feel satisfied that no further call will be made, the present proposed capital being amply sufficient to complete the necessary machinery at each of the proved mines, as well as those to be opened; thus future liabilities are guarded against, and success rendered certain.

Prospectuses may be had at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street.

Applications for shares to be sent to the Company's offices, or to the undermentioned brokers, where specimens of the ores already raised may be seen:—

London—E. L. Morgan, Esq., Bank Chambers.
Liverpool—Alfred Woods, Esq., 9, Dale-st.
Manchester—Thos. Warner, Esq., Stamp Office-buildings.
Birmingham & Wolverhampton—Messrs. Payne and Pretty.
Bristol—Messrs. George Edwards & Son, Shannon-court.
Sunderland and Newcastle—Messrs. W. J. Barker and Son.
Hull—Charles Wilkinson, Esq., Exchange-buildings.
Southampton—William J. Clark, Esq.
Salisbury—William Prangley, Esq.
Dublin—G. E. Searight, Esq., Anglesea-st.
Glasgow—Messrs. M'Ewan and Auld.
Edinburgh—Messrs. Allen and Dunlop.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Royal Hibernian Mining Company.

GENTLEMEN,—I request you will allot me shares in the above company; which I agree to take, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the amount thereof to the bankers of the company when required.

Reference ..... Name .....
Dated this day of , 1852. Address .....
Occupation .....

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS, COPPER AND TIN MINE.

In 6144 shares.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

COMMITTEE.

JOSEPH DOWSON, Esq., Limehouse; and Mecklenburgh-square.
DAVID HALKET, Esq., St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.
HENRY LANE, Esq., New Crane Dock, Wapping.
CHARLES REILY, Esq., Streatham Common.
THOMAS TEIGHE, Esq., 158, Fenchurch-street.
FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq., 74, Cornhill; and Walthamstow.

BANKERS—The London Joint-Stock Bank.
AGENT AT THE MINE—Mr. R. H. Williams.
SECRETARY—Samuel Heath, jun., Esq., 1, Church-court, Clement's-lane, City.

The ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS MINE is situated in a rich mining district, immediately adjoining, amongst other celebrated Cornish mines, the Great Polgooth, the Great Hewas, and the Old Dowgas Downs, whence such vast returns have been made.—Detailed prospectuses may be obtained, and reports of the mine seen, at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Church-court, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.—A limited number of shares may be had at £2 2s. each, on application to the secretary.

SOUTH ALFRED CONSOLS COPPER MINE,
HAYLE, CORNWALL.

Conducted on the "Cost-Book Principle."—In 5000 shares of £1 each.

OFFICES,—No. 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

HENRY BROOKES, Esq., Titchfield Villa, North Gate, Regent's-park.
ROBERT WILLIAM CROWE, Esq., Great Marlborough-street.
WILLIAM FENTON, Esq., Barnsbury-park.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Esq., Thornhill-square.
EDWARD STANWAY, Esq., Myddleton-square.
SAMUEL WEATHERLEY, Esq., New Cross.

BANKERS—Messrs. Spooner, Attwoods, and Co.
SECRETARY AND PURSER—Mr. George Edward Fenton.

The sett of the South Alfred Consols Company is situate in the midst of several of the most productive mines in Cornwall—viz., Alfred Consols, Great Wheal Alfred, West Alfred Consols, Wheal Reeth, Wheal Prospect, Wheal Smart, and the Herland Mines—the lodes of several of them running directly through it. It is immediately bounded on the south by the Great Wheal Alfred, on the east by the well-known Alfred Consols, and on the west by the West Alfred.

The sett is of ample extent, being 600 fathoms from east to west, and 400 fathoms from north to south; and the grant is for 21 years, at a moderate royalty.

Some estimate may be formed of the prospects of the shareholders by a reference to the following statement of the prices which the shares of some of the above mines are now commanding in the market—viz.:

No. of shares.	Name of mine.	Paid.	Present mkt. price.
5120	Alfred Consols	£ 3	£15
1024	Great Wheal Alfred	20	28
1024	West Alfred	13½	
5000	West Wheal Alfred	2½	5
240	Wheal Reeth	20	75

The shaft has been sunk on the north (the rich and well-known Alfred Consols) lode, and at 43 fathoms copper was discovered "of very good quality, and presenting a very strong appearance." The lode is described as being "large, and composed of fine gossan, with beautiful stones of copper ore." Another lode has been discovered about 20 fms. further south, which, from its appearance, "promises good results at no great depth;" and still further south operations have been commenced upon the rich copper lode of Wheal Prospect.

The mine has been fully inspected by competent engineers, intimately acquainted with the district, and they all concur in reporting it as a very valuable property.

The operations on the north lode will be vigorously prosecuted, so soon as the engine shall have been completed, when ample and immediate returns may be expected, as the western levels of the Alfred Consols are known to be very productive.

A most advantageous arrangement having been made with the owners, the capital required will be amply sufficient for the purchase of the mine, the completion of the machinery, and the working expenses, until the produce can be brought to market.

Plans and sections, with specimens of the ores, and the surveyors' reports, may be inspected on application to the secretary, at the offices of the company, 5, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, to whom also applications for shares may be made.

AMERICAN MINING COMPANY (United States), WINDSOR VERMONT.—Office, 53, Broadway, New York.

The UNDERSIGNED has been APPOINTED AGENT IN LONDON for the above Company.—Osgood Field, 39, Lime-street. 39

THE WALLER GOLD MINING COMPANY,
GOOCHLAND COUNTY, VIRGINIA, U.S.

Incorporated by Charter from the State Legislature.

Capital £70,000 (or $350,000), in £1 shares (or $5 each), paid up in full on allotment. No deed to be signed. 51

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

W. DIGBY SEYMOUR, Esq., M.P.—CHAIRMAN
GEORGE HENNET, Esq., 24, Duke-street, Westminster
GEORGE M. MURRAY, Esq., Kensington Gore
T. C. BANFIELD, Esq., Queen's-square, Westminster
J. HAYTHORNE REEDE, Esq., Hammersmith, and Burnham, Somersetshire
Captain W. A. ROBERTSON, Bury-street, St. James's
CHARLES SEYMOUR, Esq., C.E., Eaton, Ohio, U.S.

WITH POWER TO ADD TO THEIR NUMBER.

BANKERS—The Commercial Bank, Lothbury.
BROKERS—Messrs. John Shewell and Sons, 25, Tokenhouse-yard.
SOLICITOR—W. H. Cotterill, Esq., 32, Throgmorton-street.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—Professor Ansted, F.R.S.
SECRETARY—Mr. W. Gowing.

OFFICES,—ALLHALLOWS CHAMBERS, LOMBARD-STREET.

The Waller Gold Mines and Estate are situate nine miles from the town of Columbia, in the western part of Goochland County, Virginia. The property consists of 456 acres of freehold land, well timbered and watered, with upwards of six miles (in lineal measure) of auriferous veins and lodes of remarkable richness, the formation and mineralogical characteristics being similar in all respects to those of the Liberty Mine, in the same State. The works and plant at present consist of the various shafts and tunnels sunk and run on the different veins, with houses for miners, outbuildings, stables, steam-engine, mining implements, &c.

The mines are within 14 days' journey from England, free from any royalty, taxes, or other burthen or charge, and an unlimited supply of labour may be obtained at less than one-fourth of the rates paid in California and Australia.

By Charter from the Legislature the company is empowered to hold land for mining purposes in five of the counties composing the State of Virginia, with special authority to raise their capital in London or elsewhere.

Negociations were some months since opened between the committee of management and the proprietors of the mine, whose representation respecting its character and value were corroborated by detailed reports from Mr. Thomas Phillips, the resident engineer of the Liberty Mining Company, and specimens of the ores transmitted by him were handed to Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, of Hatton Garden, for assay, who certified them to contain an unusually large proportion of gold.

The committee, therefore, entered into a conditional agreement for the conveyance of the mines and land to the company in fee-simple for 35,000 paid-up shares, deliverable in such proportions and at such periods as will fully protect the interests of the shareholders. They, however, determined further to avail themselves of the services of O. MacDaniel, Esq., the engineer specially appointed to examine the mines belonging to the Liberty Mining Company, who was accordingly instructed to carefully survey and report on the Waller estate.

Mr. MacDaniel was accompanied by A. A. Riddell, Esq., a director of the above-mentioned company, and the committee have much satisfaction in stating that Mr. Riddell joined Mr. MacDaniel in inspecting the property, and bears unqualified testimony to the many advantages attached to the locality of the mines, together with the great extent and richness of the auriferous veins and lodes.

The committee of management have received a full report, with samples from each vein, taken by himself, from Mr. MacDaniel, under date of the 24th Oct., but as such report is too voluminous for publication *in extenso*, they merely submit the following summary:—

There are seven veins of gold ore running through the property—viz.:

The SANDSTONE VEIN, which Commodore Stockton is working very profitably where it crosses his property, is estimated to yield on an average £1 per ton; and although the poorest on the property can be worked with great profit, the entire expense of mining and reducing the most difficult ores not exceeding 8s. per ton.

The TELLURIUM VEIN WEST, estimated to yield a minimum of £3 or £4 per ton.

The TELLURIUM VEIN EAST, the same estimated yield.

The RICHMOND VEIN, estimated to yield not less than £4 or £5 per ton.

The MOSS, a remarkable vein, consisting of thin laminæ of quartz, with gold visible to the naked eye; average yield upwards of 8l. per ton.

The GOOCHLAND, somewhat more productive than the last-mentioned vein.

The WALLER, a vein very different from any of the others, and composed of sandstone, micaceous and clay-slate, bound together by oxide of iron, some of the ore being of extraordinary richness. This vein is formed in regular alternate spaces, or shoots, which are classified as "rich," yielding above £450 per ton; "medium," upwards of £100 per ton; and "good," about £20 per ton.

Mr. MacDaniel, in conclusion, says "I know of no property that presents greater opportunities of mining upon an extensive scale, and of none that promises to be more remunerative to capital applied to its development."

The committee, referring to the report, congratulate themselves on having made so very advantageous an arrangement for the purchase of the Waller Estate, and are confident that, by the judicious application of a moderate capital, this valuable property may, within a few months, be brought into profitable working order.

Application for shares, in the following form, may be had, and prospectuses (with Mr. MacDaniel's full report, and a map of the estate) obtained at the offices of the company; or at Messrs. Shewell and Sons, stockbrokers, 25, Tokenhouse-yard.

To the Committee of Management of the Waller Gold Mining Company.

Gentlemen,—I request you will allot me shares in the above company, and I agree to accept the same, or any less number which you may allot me, and to pay the sum of £1 on each share at the time and place mentioned in your letter of allotment.

Name .....
Address .....
Occupation .....
Date .....
Reference .....

L'AIGLE D'OR MINING COMPANY, VIRGINIA.

Enrolled in Paris, September 22, 1852.

Capital 1,875,000 fr., or £75,000, in shares of 25 fr. or £1 each.

COMITE DE SURVEILLANCE.

M. JOACHIM CHARLES NAPOLEON CLARY, 36, Rue d'Anjou, St. Honoré, Paris —PRESIDENT.
ALEXANDER LOUIS JOSEPH, Comte MILON DE VILLERS, Member of the Legion of Honour, formerly a Prefect and Auditor of the Council of State, 6, Rue de Courcelle, Cite St. Philippe, Paris.
NAPOLEON COUNT CAMERATA BACCIOCHI, 6, Rue d'Alger, Paris. (With power to add to their number.) 52

GERANT—Robert and Cie., 99, Rue Richelieu, Paris.
NOTAIRE—Monsieur Casimir Noel, 17, Rue de la Paix, Paris.
OFFICES IN PARIS,—99, RUE DE RICHELIEU (temporary).

COUNCIL IN LONDON.

The Lord STEPHEN A. CHICHESTER, 43, Connaught-square; and Ormau House, Belfast.
The Hon. D. A. BINGHAM, Great Portland-street, London; and Newbrook Park, County Mayo.
PIERCE SOMERSET BUTLER, Esq., Richmond.
GEORGE SUCH, Esq., M.D., F.L.S., 21, Nottingham-street, Regent's-park.
SAMUEL LILLEY, Esq., Walthamstow.

[The council will be completed at the first general meeting of the shareholders.]

BANKERS—Messrs. Dimsdale, Drewett, Fowlers, and Barnard, London.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Baker, Ruck, and Jennings, 34, Lime-street.
BROKERS—Messrs. Kitchen and Grugeon, 75, Old Broad-street.
SECRETARY—David Nisbett, jun., Esq.

OFFICES IN LONDON,—22, AUSTINFRIARS (temporary).

This Company has been formed in France under the law "en commandite" (which limits the responsibility of shareholders to the amount of their subscription), to work a valuable gold mine in Goochland County, Virginia, United States of America. The mining property consists of 430 acres of land, well watered and timbered for all mining purposes, with the dwelling-houses and other buildings thereon. The gold-bearing quartz veins or lodes already discovered having been tested by means of shafts or trial pits sunk at several points on their course to a depth of 25 to 30 feet, are found to contain gold equal to £16 per ton. Of these lodes one is 10 feet in width, at a depth of 25 feet, and has been traced thoroughly throughout the estate.

A responsible party has proposed to take the contract for the erection of machinery capable of raising and crushing 50 tons of ore per day for £8000. Labour and provisions being cheap in Virginia, it is estimated that the cost of raising and crushing that quantity will not exceed £716 per month; yet, at that rate, the mine, even according to the present value of the lodes, will produce over £100,000 per annum when in full operation.

In addition to the above mining property, the Company possess 75,000 acres of valuable land, situate in the counties of Tazewell and Logan, in Virginia, where the climate is one of the most healthy in the world. The tract of country (of which these 75,000 acres form a part) was, in 1795, granted by Robert Brooke, Esq., Governor of Virginia, to Robert Morris, Esq., and having remained in the possession of the family of the grantee for a long period, it was, within the last few years, divided and sub-divided by sale, and this estate was thus legally conveyanced to the proprietor, from whom the company derive their title. These lands are exceedingly valuable, not only for the agricultural purposes to which they are so well adapted, but also on account of the coal and other minerals in which they abound. Well-authenticated reports, and other evidence of the above, may be examined at the Company's office, where a pamphlet, containing a full description of the lands, may be obtained, gratis.

Shareholders will be admitted to a participation in these lands, each 50 shares entitling the holder to 50 acres, exclusive of his interest in the mine. That mistakes may not occur, shares will be issued, representing the joint interest in both the mine and the lands, and those wishing to divide such interests, will be required to return their shares to the office of the Company, receiving in exchange a warrant for the land, and also a scrip for the mining interest. As some of the lots in so extensive a tract are of far greater value than others, being, in fact, worth more than the price of the shares, applications for choice of lots will be recorded in the order in which they are made, according to a printed form to be obtained at the office; but any shareholder desirous of separating his holding in the mines from that of his allocation must record the same at the office within one year from the date of the issue of scrip.

Lands not applied for as above will be sold by the Company, and the produce of such sales (kept distinct from the mining operations) will be paid in dividends to those who have not received their interest in the said lands.

Attention is called to the fact that this property is within 14 days' communication of England, and but three days from New York.

A preliminary prospectus of the Company, containing a detailed description of the property, with the estimates, &c., is now ready, and may be obtained at the office of the brokers, Messrs. Kitchin and Grugeon, 75, Old Broad-street; or at the temporary offices of the company, 22, Austinfriars, where applications for shares will be received.

Nov. 11, 1852. By order of the Council, D. NISBETT, jun., Sec.

NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS, MINERS, and all OTHERS interested in the PRODUCTION of GOLD OR SILVER, either in Australia, California, North and South Americs, Great Britain, or any other part of the world.—I beg to announce, that I am at all times a PURCHASER of GOLD, in gossan, quartz, or other matrix, which contains 5 per cent. of gold or upwards; and of SILVER, no matter in what matrix, which yields 15 per cent. of silver or upwards.
My operation is exclusive, as my process avoids altogether the expense of crushing and other preparation, and, consequently, it is of vast importance to all mining undertakings, but more particularly to those who have to pay exorbitantly for labour.
BENJAMIN MASSEY, 116, Leadenhall-street, London.

COBALT AND NICKEL.—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.	OXIDE OF COBALT.	[WIRE, &c.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH.	GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET,	

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

THOMAS SPENCER, VULCAN IRON WORKS, WEST BROMWICH, STAFFORDSHIRE, MANUFACTURER of ALL KINDS of RAILWAY WHEELS and AXLES, and EVERY DESCRIPTION of HAMMERED IRON. SOLE MANUFACTURER of CHAMBERS'S PATENT WROUGHT-IRON RAILWAY WHEELS.

MR. THOMAS EDINGTON (lately Senior Partner of the Phœnix Iron-Works, Glasgow), IRON MERCHANT and CONTRACTOR,
INSPECTOR OF RAILWAY BARS AND CASTINGS,
No. 17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.
AGENT for the PURCHASE of SCOTCH PIG-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, BAR-IRON, and CASTINGS.
AGENT for the SALE of ENGLISH BOILER-PLATES, ANGLE and RIVET IRON, ANCHORS, CHAINS, CABLES, NAILS, STEEL, &c.

MESSRS. JOHNSON and MATTHEY beg to inform MERCHANTS and IMPORTERS of ORES that they have taken the SUFFERANCE WHARF and WAREHOUSES at MILLWALL, known as "MELLISH'S SUFFERANCE WHARF," extending from the RIVER THAMES to the FERRY-ROAD, and erected STEAM-ENGINE and MACHINERY for CRUSHING AND GRINDING GOLD QUARTZ, SILVER, LEAD, and OTHER ORES, and having such properly mixed and sampled for sale; they are also erecting FURNACES and APPARATUS for REDUCTION of ORES of CERTAIN CLASSES, on much improved principles.
The management will be under a gentleman who has had very great experience, who will reside on the premises, and act under the immediate supervision of Messrs. Johnson and Matthey. The ore floors and warehouses are well secured, and only those persons engaged in the operations who are well qualified, and of known respectability of character.
The want of such an establishment for the Port of London has been long felt, and Messrs. Johnson and Matthey feel confident of giving satisfaction to those who confide ores to their care.—Office, 79, Hatton-garden, London, July 28, 1852.

MR. LELEAN TRANSACTS, for principals, BUSINESS in HOME and FOREIGN MINES, including Australian, Brazilian, South American, and Californian. In Mines, he has on sale—Appledore, Britannia, Wheal Atley, Wheal Margaret, South Carn Brea, Cocaes, Cuiaba, &c. And has orders to purchase in East Wheal Rose, Bedford United, South Tamar, and United Mexican. Also, BUYS and SELLS every description of RAILWAY, BANKING, INSURANCE, GAS, WATER, and STEAM COMPANIES' SHARES, DEBENTURES, and BONDS. Parties wishing for secure INVESTMENTS, ranging from 5 to 20 per cent., can have the ADVICE of a gentleman upwards of 20 years a writer on and connected with the Money Market price lists, and information, through the medium of the post, to parties resident in the country.
WANTED TO PURCHASE, POYAIS DEBENTURES AND LAND CERTIFICATES.
76, King William-street, City.

MR. J. R. PIKE returns thanks to his numerous friends for the liberal support he received during his long residence in Cornwall, as a Mine Broker, and begs to INFORM them, for the greater facility of PURCHASING and SELLING MINING SHARES, he has finally arranged to RESIDE IN LONDON; and from the knowledge he possesses of most of the mines, he is in a position to ADVISE CAPITALISTS as to the merits of the many speculations in the county, therefore hopes to receive a share of their kind support.
South Sea Chambers, Threadneedle-street, Nov. 19, 1852.

SHARES FOR SALE IN THE FOLLOWING MINES:—Morvah Consols, Wheal Carne, Boscean, Bosorne, Wheal Augusta, Carnyorth, Wheal Bal, Wheal Ellen, Balleswidden, Penzance Consols, Treluseback, East Balleswidden Consols, Prince Albert Consols, and South Ding-Dong.—Apply to B. P. Batten, Esq., No. 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London.

MR. GEORGE CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS AND SHARES, 28, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

MR. GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, MINING SHARE BROKER, No. 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

CROKER BROTHERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, PLYMOUTH.

MR. E. COOKE, MINE SHAREBROKER, No. 2, FRANKFORT-STREET, PLYMOUTH.

MR. CHARLES POWELL, MINING SHARE BROKER, No. 35, UNION STREET, STONEHOUSE, DEVON.—Mr. C. POWELL OFFERS HIS SERVICES to the Public for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES on the usual terms of commission.

LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.

Caradon Wood, Linkinghorne, Cornwall.
Hawkmoor, Calstock, Cornwall.
West Sharp Tor, Linkinghorne, Cornwall.
Boringdon Consols, Plympton, Devon.
Wheal Sidney, Plympton, Devon.
Devon and Courtenay, Tavistock, Devon.
North Tamar, Tavistock, Devon.
Gawton United, Tavistock, Devon.
Tavy Consols, Tavistock, Devon.
East Wheal Russell, Tavistock, Devon.
Wheal Russell, Tavistock, Devon.
New East Crowndale, Tavistock, Devon.
Devon Kapunda, South Sydenham, Tavistock, Devon.
Old Wheal Robert, Samisford Spiney, Tavistock, Devon.
Sourton Consols, Sourton, Devon.
Wheal Sarah, Sourton, Devon.
West Wheal Edward, Calstock, Cornwall.
Wheal Langford, Callington, Cornwall.
Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap, Cornwall.
Great Sheba Consols, Stoke Climsland, Cornwall.
Stoke Climsland Consols, Stoke Climsland, Cornwall.
Stoke Climsland Consols West, Stoke Climsland, Cornwall.
Gonamena, St. Cleer, Cornwall.
Exmoor Eliza, near S. Molton, Somerset.
Molland, near South Molton, Somerset.
Kilbricken, County Clare, Ireland.

November 20, 1852.

MR. THOMAS BROWN, MINE SHARE BROKER, RIDGWAY, PLYMPTON, DEVON, has SHARES FOR SALE in Devon Mines of great promise, now in full operation, including Yeoland Consols, Bottle Hill, Boringden Consols, Wheal Sidney, Tavy Consols, Devon and Courtenay, Gawton United, Exmoor, &c.
N.B. All reports may be obtained on application to Mr. Thos. Brown, at his office.

MESSRS. MOLYNEUX AND CO., 114, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, opposite CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, and 10, BUCKINGHAM-STREET, ADELPHI.—Offices of the Wheal Fortune (South Tawton), Great Wheal Tonkin (Callington), Wheal Henry (Paul, Cornwall), Fursdon Manor Mine (South Tawton, Devon), &c.

BURTON MUMFORD AND SON, No. 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, MINING COMMISSION BROKERS, are instructed by their principals to TRANSACT BUSINESS in the following DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES:—Alfred Consols, Brewer, Clive, Cwm Darren, Devon Kapunda, East Seton and Maude, Great Wheal Alfred, Herodsfoot, Lelant Consols, Mary Ann, Merlyn, Neptune, South Caradon, Speedwell, South of Scotland, Trevelyan, Treawny, Tremayne, Whitford, Wheal Neptune, and Wheal Sedly.

MINING RECORD OFFICE, 26, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.—Mr. MANUEL'S OFFICES are expressly for the USE of COMMITTEES and COMPANIES conducting their BUSINESS in LONDON, and entirely free from share dealing. Mr. MANUEL will be happy to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of any MINES now at work, or about to be worked, he having spacious and convenient OFFICES for that PURPOSE.—Terms on which the business is conducted to be had on application, either by letter or in person.
Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Manuel to give suitable advice on all occasions.—Offices of the West Wheal Rose, West Callington, Busparvo, Gallt-y-Maen, Great Crinnis Consols, Union Tin, &c.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to inform the public that they are at all times in a position to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, both BRITISH and FOREIGN, most of which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent. upon present purchase, and have on hand shares in several mines of great promise, and in full operation, reports and particulars of which may be obtained upon application, either personally or by letter, several of which are approaching to a dividend state.
The large amount of capital invested in mining, and the great want of facility for conducting the SALE and TRANSFER of this description of stock, has induced us, at the suggestion of many friends, to devote our attention exclusively to MINING AFFAIRS, both Home and Foreign. There can be no doubt that mining, if conducted on sound and legitimate principles, affords to the capitalist a safe and profitable source of investment; and, as we are daily in communication and correspondence with men of high scientific and practical experience, we have the means of obtaining the most correct information, as to the POSITION and FUTURE PROSPECTS, of the greater part of the MINES in DEVON, CORNWALL, and WALES; we, therefore, tender our SERVICES in transacting any BUSINESS, or obtaining any INFORMATION, connected with MINING, and any orders confided to our care will receive the best attention of—
THOMAS FULLER AND CO.
*** Office Hours from Ten until Four o'clock.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., AUCTIONEERS, STOCK and SHARE BROKERS, and DEALERS in MINING and OTHER PROPERTY.—Mines pay from 12½ to 15 per cent. per annum; and Messrs. TREDINNICK and CO. are at all times in a position to BUY and SELL in the following DIVIDEND and promising MINES:—Devon Great Consols, Wheal Buller, Wheal Basset, Wheal Tremayne, West Providence, Alfred Consols, Leeds Town Consols, North Cornwall Mining Company, Kilbricken, and Bryntail.
The Weekly List of Prices, and Circular of Mining Information, to be had upon application at No. 6, Haymarket, Pall Mall, London.

CRAIG DDU SLATE COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give notice, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be HELD at the offices of the company, 75, Cornhill, on MONDAY, the 13th of December next, at 12 o'clock precisely, to determine upon the expediency of DISSOLVING the company.
D. G. GOATLEY.
London, Nov. 19, 1852.

TO THE SCRIPHOLDERS OF THE LIGUANEA & GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.—Notice is hereby given, that to ENTITLE SCRIPHOLDERS in this company to the BENEFIT of PARTICIPATION in any of the UNAPPROPRIATED SHARES, authorised to be raised at the two Extraordinary General Meetings, held on the 29th September and 21st October last, and which may not be taken up by the shareholders of the Annotto Bay Company, such scripholders must SIGN the DEED of the LIGUANEA COMPANY on or before the 22d inst.—Further information can be obtained of the secretary, at the company's offices, 62, Moorgate-street, London, at any time between Eleven and Four o'clock.
London, Nov. 17, 1852. By order, H. FARRANT, Secretary.

TO THE SCRIPHOLDERS OF THE ANNOTTO BAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 23d day of November inst., this COMPANY will be DISSOLVED, pursuant to the resolutions passed at two Extraordinary General Meetings, held on the 29th day of September and 21st day of October last. To ENTITLE SCRIPHOLDERS in the Annotto Bay Company to become SHAREHOLDERS in the Liguanea Company, in exchange for their present Annotto Bay Scrip, they must SIGN the DEED OF SETTLEMENT of the ANNOTTO BAY COMPANY on or before the 22d day of November instant, and the DEED OF SETTLEMENT of the LIGUANEA COMPANY on or before the 1st of December next. If this be not done, the scripholders will only be entitled to a return of their proportion of the unexpended capital, after paying all liabilities up to the 22d day of November inst.—Further information can be obtained of the secretary, at the company's offices, 62, Moorgate-street, London, at any time between Eleven and Four o'clock.
London, Nov. 17, 1852. By order, H. FARRANT, Secretary.

BOLIVAR MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the BOLIVAR MINING ASSOCIATION will be HOLDEN at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of December next, at One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of confirming certain resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of proprietors, held on the 2d November instant; and also for the purpose of confirming a certain resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting, held on the 10th November, 1842, declaring it "advisable that the partnership called the Bolivar Mining Association should be dissolved."—Robinson and Barlow, solicitors to the managing trustees.

NEW POLGOOTH AND WOODCLOSE MINES.—NOTICE.—The CERTIFICATES in EXCHANGE for the BANKERS' RECEIPTS are NOW READY for DELIVERY at the offices of the company.
Winchester House, Old Broad-street, Nov. 16, 1852. G. THOMAS, Manager.

MINING IN DERBYSHIRE.—PEAK UNITED MINES, CALVER.—The Proprietors of the PEAK and RED RAKE MINES, having united their interests, held their FIRST MEETING on Monday last, under the above title of the PEAK UNITED MINES, at the Moon Inn, Stony Middleton.—GEORGE WALL, Esq., presided on the occasion. There were present W. Rooth, Esq., James Wall, Esq., and others, amounting to nearly the whole of the proprietary. The Chairman opened the meeting by gratefully acknowledging his approbation for the kind and cordial manner in which the unity had been accomplished, and had no doubt but it would be fully reciprocated by both parties, as it would tend to their mutual advantage and interest in working the mines in unison, which would greatly economise labour and expense, and would necessarily augment the profit. The appointment of manager, &c., was next proceeded with, which, with every other resolution proposed and adopted, were unanimously passed, when a CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per share was ordered to be made, to meet the final estimate of expenses. The shareholders now look hopefully, as well as anxiously, forward to the end of six months hence, in anticipation of their first dividend. These mines are now made to consist of 500 shares, and extend over a considerable portion of the Manor and Mineral Liberty of Calver, the domain of the Countess of Newburgh, which is free and open to the miner, under the ancient law and custom of mining in Derbyshire. The Peak Mines have been established and opened out by the present proprietors, and discoveries made, from which constant returns of lead ore are now derived. The "Newburgh Level," which is in course of driving at the Red Rake, will connect them with that mine, which has, doubtless, produced immense quantities of ore at a very shallow depth from the surface, as rich traces are found, and will no doubt be productive in the extreme when a proper depth is arrived at. This mine has made a rapid progress at an easy cost, having only been in operation 12 months, and is now preparing ore for sale.—Peak United Mines, Calver, Nov. 10, 1852.

TEES SIDE MINE (LEAD), NEAR ALSTON, CUMBERLAND.
In 4800 shares, of £1 5s. each.
Now working strictly upon the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."
Samples of ore and minerals from this mine may be seen, and prospectuses, with plan and reports, by Evan Hopkins, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., London, John Walton, Esq., Nent Hall, Cumberland, be had on application to Mr. J. H. Robinson, secretary, 62, Close, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Messrs. T. F. Dickinson and Co., 24, Dean-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Samuel Fennell, Esq., 14, St. Mary Axe, London; Frederick Turner, Esq., Huddersfield; Messrs. Knight and Morris, Liverpool; Daniel Antrobus, Esq., Manchester; Messrs. Potter and Co., Leeds; Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co., Hull; or James Nicholson, Esq., Whitehaven; also at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street.

LOAN TO THE BANK OF CONSTANTINOPLE, GUARANTEED BY THE OTTOMAN GOVERNMENT.—At a numerous MEETING held this day at the London Tavern,
JAS. CAPEL, Esq., in the chair,
The following resolution was unanimously passed,—
The meeting, having heard the statements submitted to them by Messrs. C. Devaux and Co., resolve: That the Ottoman Government is bound by the treaty for the Ottoman loan entered into by Prince Callimaki and M. Conturier, and expresses its astonishment, that after the first instalment of the said loan had been paid, and the money appropriated to the purposes of the Sublime Porte, that any attempt should be made to repudiate so solemn a contract. That a committee of 10 gentlemen be appointed to promote and protect the interest of the holders of the said loan, and that they be authorised to take such steps as they may deem best calculated to obtain the fulfilment of the obligations entered into by the Ottoman Government. That the committee consist of S. J. Waley; Count Strzlecki, C.B.; Baron Goldsmid; G. E. Seymour; Wm. Tite; Joseph Locke, Esq., M.P.; James Capel; Louis Cohen. And that Messrs. C. Devaux and Co. be requested to co-operate with them; and that they be also requested to place all documents, papers, and correspondence, in reference to the said loan at their disposal.—London, Nov. 19, 1852.

SUBMARINE AND EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.—Notice is hereby given, that MESSAGES between LONDON and DOVER are FORWARDED through the above companies from the offices, 30, Cornhill, London; and Clarence-place, Dover. MESSAGES for the CONTINENT are FORWARDED from the offices, 30, Cornhill, London. By order of the Board,
30, Cornhill, Nov. 17, 1852. G. L. PARROTT, Sec.

PATENT CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK COMPANY.
Capital £50,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each.
REGISTERED PROVISIONALLY.
TRUSTEES,—William Gustard, Esq., and J. F. Finder, Esq.
PRACTICAL MANAGERS,—Mr. G. Philcox and Mr. Thomas Ernshaw.
BANKERS,—The London Joint-Stock, and Messrs. Rogers, Olding, Sharp, & Co.
This Company is formed for the purpose of carrying out and manufacturing improvements in chronometers, watches, and clocks. Patented by George Philcox, patentee of certain improvements in marine chronometers, and other timekeepers, whereby the pendulum in clocks is dispensed with, and in watches the delicacy of the escape-wheel dispensed with. The said patents are acknowledged to be the greatest improvements ever applied to all descriptions of timekeepers, combining cheapness, durability, simplicity, and accuracy of time. All timekeepers showing dead half seconds.
Prospectuses, and forms of application for shares, may be had at the office, No. 3, Winchester-buildings, Old Broad-street, London.
T. A. READWIN, Secretary (ad interim).
P.S.—Persons desirous of becoming agents for the company are requested to make early application for shares.

PATENT GALVANIZED IRON-WORKS, SHADWELL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—IRON WIRE, SHEETS, TUBING, and every description of WROUGHT and CAST-IRON WORK GALVANIZED by most experienced hands. Prices forwarded on application.—William Phillips and Co., Proprietors.
N.B. The above process effectually preserves from rust.

STIRLING'S PATENT ALLOYS.—RAILWAY CARRIAGE BEARINGS, MILL-BRASSES, and all DESCRIPTIONS of CASTINGS are MANUFACTURED by ALFRED BARRETT, Bishopsgate Foundry, Skinner-street.
SOLE LICENSEE FOR LONDON.
BELLS of very superior quality (Stirling's Patent) are also SUPPLIED.

TO RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES, PROPRIETORS OF COLLIERIES, MINES, &c.—JAMES B. WILSON, of the HAYDOCK PATENT WIRE-ROPE WORKS, NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS, LANCASHIRE, is prepared to supply the public with FLAT and ROUND ROPES for PITS, MINES, and INCLINES; and also with his PATENT SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH ROPE; at the lowest prices of the day. The ropes are manufactured under his improved patent, substituting a strand of fine wires for the core in lieu of a hempen one, as at present used.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.
This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.
Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.
Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, and warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

GREGORY'S HOTEL, No. 29, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.—Bed, 1s. 6d.; Breakfast, 1s. 6d.; Servants, 9d. per day. Omnibuses to and from all the Railway Stations set down at the door.—Gentlemen connected with the MINING INTEREST are particularly invited to patronise this Hotel.
WELLINGTON GREGORY, Proprietor.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG, by their steamers, STARTING from SOUTHAMPTON on the 20th of every month, and from SUEZ on or about the 6th of the month.
BOMBAY.—The Company will book passengers throughout from SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY by their steamers leaving England on the 20th September—such passengers being conveyed from ADEN to BOMBAY by a steamer appointed to leave BOMBAY on the 14th July, affording, in connection with the steamer leaving CALCUTTA on the 3d July, direct conveyance for passengers, parcels, and goods, to and from BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA.—N.B. This arrangement comes into operation every alternate month.
Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's steamers of the 29th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria, by Her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Hon. East India Company's steamers.
MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA: on the 20th and 29th of every month.—CONSTANTINOPLE: on the 29th of the month.—ALEXANDRIA: on the 20th of the month.—(The rates of passage money on these lines have been materially reduced.)
SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.
N.B.—Steam-ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, and between Hong-Kong and Shanghae.
For further information, and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage-money and freight, and for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the Company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London, and Oriental-place, Southampton.

NEWCASTLE SAFETY-LAMP.—The PRICES at which the NEW SAFETY-LAMP, invented by Dr. GLOVER and Mr. JOHN CAIL, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, can be supplied will shortly be advertised in the *Mining Journal*.

PUMPS.—URWIN'S PATENT DOUBLE-ACTING LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, based upon sound hydraulic principles, but new in their application, is one of the most simple and effective pumps yet brought before the public.—William Dodds and Co., 102, Leadenhall-street, London, agents for the inventor and patentee, will furnish all information, at whose address a 4-inch pump may be seen in operation.

THE NEW STEAM STAMPS, FOR CRUSHING GOLD QUARTZ AND METALLIC ORES—(BAGGS'S PATENT).
These powerful MACHINES are now TO BE HAD at a SHORT NOTICE, and of any number of horse-power, from four to twenty.—All communications to be addressed to Mr. ISHAM BAGGS, at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street.
The following Testimonial of the power and efficacy of these engines is from the manager of one of the smelting establishments in South Wales, where steam stamps, of moderate power, under this patent, have been for some time in operation:—
TO ISHAM BAGGS, ESQ., LONDON.
DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of inquiry about the action of your Patent Stamping Machine, I beg to say, that I have now had it fully at work for two months; the quantity of coarse metal it will crush with ease is about 20 tons in 10 hours—about two-thirds is crushed fine, the remainder would require to be stamped a second time, to reduce it to the same fineness. The steam used is very little, and the crushing force very great; large lumps of the metal (which is very hard) are immediately broken down—when I say large, I mean lumps as big as ordinary paving stones. I am now putting up the second machine which you sent me, and have no doubt it will give (as the first has already done) entire satisfaction. I am quite convinced that the principle is excellent, and far superior to any other mode of crushing.
I am, yours, &c., ALFRED TRUEMAN.
Spitty Copper Works, Llanelly, July 23, 1852.
The patent stamps may be used with atmospheric pressure, through the medium of a water-wheel or other prime mover. The application is extremely simple, very powerful, and where a motive-force is ready at hand, the machines cost less than when steam is employed.

NOTICE.—THE NEW STEAM STAMPS (BAGGS'S PATENT).—In reply to numerous inquiries, the inventor begs to state, that an ENGINE, under the above patent, is now being manufactured FOR THE PURPOSE OF PUBLIC EXHIBITION IN LONDON; and in the course of a few days it will be finished, and may then be seen in daily operation, crushing cargoes of gold quartz, and metallic ores of various descriptions, at the NEW REDUCTION WORKS of Messrs. JOHNSON and MATTHEY, SUFFERANCE WHARF, MILLWALL. Due notice will be given of its erection, and every facility will be afforded the public for testing its powers and capabilities.—All communications and enquiries addressed, in the meantime, to Mr. Isham Baggs, at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, will meet with prompt attention.
*** ANY NUMBER of the PATENT STEAM STAMPS, from one to half-a-dozen, can be had within two months from the date of order.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.
The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office, and Designs' Registry, 156, Strand.

MR. JOHN LEE, ENGINEER, STONNALL, near WALSALL, MANUFACTURER of PORTABLE and FIXED ENGINES, from 2-horse power and upwards; also SAW MILLS, &c.
The annexed engine (6-horse power, £150) is applicable to sawing, pumping, grinding, threshing, &c., is made of the best material and workmanship, the boiler is proved up to 150 lbs. pressure, is well fitted, and by that means effects a considerable saving of fuel; it has a governor, which acts with such precision as to insure an uniformity of motion under all circumstances, which is one of the chief essentials to the safety and advantage of the working of an engine. The maker is ready to compete with any other engine of the same power; and believes that, according to the work put in them, in comparison with others, this is the *cheapest* engine ever offered to the public. One to be seen at the works.

IMPROVED LIFTING JACKS,
MANUFACTURED BY
W. AND J. GALLOWAY,
PATENT RIVET WORKS,
MANCHESTER.
The attention of parties who employ
Lifting Jacks,
Is respectfully requested to the superiority of those annexed, over those hitherto in use.

IMPROVED RATCHET JACK.

HALEY'S PATENT LIFTING JACK.

"The saving of from 30 to 50 per cent. on each suit of clothes is a feature which the practical genius of Englishmen will not fail to appreciate!"
THE above quotation is taken from a work lately published, on "The Various Systems, &c., of the Woollen Cloth Trade." The immediate reference of this extract is to the NEW SYSTEM recently introduced at the LONDON CLOTH ESTABLISHMENT by EDMUND DUDDEN and CO.; and in which the writer shows that the customers of Messrs. DUDDEN and CO.
SAVE FROM THIRTY TO FIFTY PER CENT. ON THEIR PURCHASES BY ADOPTING THE NEW SYSTEM.
The FINE STOCK of the LONDON CLOTH ESTABLISHMENT is known as one of the BEST in the metropolis, from which any lengths (even the shortest) are sold at the WHOLESALE PRICE. But as an auxiliary to the cloth trade, CUTTERS of SUPERIOR TALENT are ENGAGED, and purchasers of cloth, &c., may, if they wish, have it made up on the premises, at the CHARGE OF THE WORKMEN'S WAGES, Messrs. DUDDEN and CO. guaranteeing, not only the quality of the cloth, but also the fit and workmanship of every garment.
London Cloth Establishment, 16, Coventry-street.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN, AND THE PRINCIPAL NOBILITY.
ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS supersede the use of internal medicines for Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping-cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lumbago, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains. These truly invaluable plasters are compounded on medico-chemical principles, from British herbs, and gums and balsams of Eastern climes; have the words "ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS" engraved on the Government stamp; and signed on the back "ROBT. ROPER."—Prepared only by Robert Roper and Son, chemists, Sheffield, who possess a large number of testimonials, from highly respectable parties, of cures effected in numerous varieties of the above diseases. Full sized plasters, 1s. 1½d., for children, 9½d. each; or direct by post on receipt of 1s. 4d., or 1s. each; and in tins for the use of hospitals, unions, family use, and charitable purposes, at 4s. 6d., 21s., and 33s. Sold by most medicine vendors.
Beware of Imitations.—Ask for ROPER'S PLASTER.

CURE OF HOARSENESS AND SORE THROAT by Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—Market-street, Oxford-street, London; Jan. 22, 1852. Gentlemen,—I have been suffering from a severe cold and sore throat for some time, indeed, was so bad that I could not speak; I tried all the usual remedies, but without obtaining any relief. I at last tried a 1s. 1½d. box of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, which, I am happy to say, has quite cured me, and restored my voice.—Yours, &c., M. GIBBY. Dr. LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of Asthma, Coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists.
Also, Dr. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS, the best medicine for females. They have a pleasant taste.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£2 16s	£13⅛	13⅛	£5 8 0	£0 7 0—Nov., 1852.
1248	Allt-y-crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	4	2½		0 7 6	0 5 0—Jan. 1851.
2000	Anglesea Coal Company	4	4⅛		0 10 0	0 2 0—Nov., 1852.
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11⅛	10		10 9 0	0 5 0—Nov., 1852.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2¾	8¼	8¾ 9	3 18 0	0 5 0—Oct., 1852.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	2	2	0 2 6	0 2 6—Nov. 1851.
64	Boscaswell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	100		750 0 0	— —May, 1849.
100	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	182½	265		462 10 0	5 0 0—Aug., 1852.
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	3½	10½		0 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1851.
5000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	£7 2s.	1¾		1 6 0	0 4 0—Sept. 1847.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	70		212 0 0	2 0 0—Nov., 1852.
128	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	17		—	—
256	Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	102½		22 0 0	3 0 0—Oct., 1852.
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper, tin), Illogan	15½	3		—	—
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	190		10 0 0	5 0 0—July, 1852.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	390		285 0 0	8 0 0—Sept., 1852.
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	6		55 0 0	— —1850.
180	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257¾	60	60	855 14 0	— —1847.
2560	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	7¼	6¾		0 5 0	— —Jan. 1852.
800	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	28	80		2 0 0	2 0 0—July, 1852.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24¼	172½	165	233 0 0	— —1843.
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan	125	50		840 0 0	—
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	250		2245 0 0	10 0 0—March, 1852.
300	Fenton Pottery Coal and Iron	6	9		1 4 0	0 12 0—Aug. 1852.
404	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30		—	—
3715	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	1⅝	3¼		0 15 9	0 7 10—June, 1852.
2000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	6⅜		22 0 0	— —
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap	1000	200		353 6 8	— —Jan. 1851.
50000	Great Onslow Consols, Camelford	1½	4½		0 2 0	0 2 0—June, 1852.
18750	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	3	4⅜ ⅝	4½	0 10 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1852.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	175		141 10 0	7 10 0—Aug., 1852.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8½	4¼		0 7 6	0 2 6—Aug. 1851.
1000	Holmbush (lead, copper), Callington	24	21		25 0 0	— —Feb. 1844.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7		3 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9⅜	4		0 5 0	0 5 0—Sept. 1851.
1000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	17	13⅛		2 0 0	0 10 0—Aug. 1851.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2½	95		1036 0 0	2 0 0—Feb. 1852.
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	650		685 0 0	15 0 0—Sept., 1852.
5000	Low's Patent Copper Smelting Company	9	10		1 0 6	0 4 6—July, 1852.
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2¾	5⅛		1 2 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1852.
100	Milwr (lead), Flint	150	175		10 0 0	10 0 0—Oct., 1851
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	13¾	13½ ⅛	7 14 0	0 3 6—June, 1852.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22½	240		256 10 0	7 10 0—Oct., 1852.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	180		237 10 0	2 10 0—Sept., 1852.
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	—	10¾	12	1 6 0	0 5 0—Nov., 1852.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1⅛	17	17	22 1 0	0 16 0—Oct., 1852.
1160	Perran St. George (cop., tin), Perranzabuloe	21½	40		1 15 0	0 10 0—June, 1851.
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	30	840		240 0 0	15 0 0 Sept., 1852.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20⅝	22½		18 14 6	0 10 0—Nov. 1851.
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3½	3½		0 4 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1852.
5040	Rorrington (lead), Snailbeach, Shrewsbury	6s.	1		0 10 8	— —July, 1852.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2⅛	140		262 10 0	2 10 0—Sept., 1852.
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	1⅜	5½	5¼ ¾	0 10 0	0 5 0—Oct., 1852.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	197½	200	51 0 0	5 0 0—Oct., 1852.
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	37⅞	185		205 15 0	6 0 0—Nov., 1852.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1¼	9		7 1 0	0 10 0—Sept., 1852.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	8		0 17 6	0 7 6—April, 1852.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	125		875 0 0	4 0 0—Aug., 1852.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper)	16	8½		11 10 0	—
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4½	4¼		2 11 0	0 6 0—July, 1849.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	12½		6 8 0	0 10 6—Aug. 1852.
512	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	⅝	7⅞	7½ 8	14 7 6	0 10 0—Nov. 1851.
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	2¼		1 3 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1847.
96	Tresaven (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32½	150		4680 15 0	— —1848.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	15		402 10 0	— —April, 1851.
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	130	125		288 0 0	4 0 0—Sept., 1852.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	135		20 0 0	5 0 0—Sept., 1852.
200	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	80	700		10 0 0	7 10 0—Sept. 1852.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	7¾	6¾		2 2 6	0 5 0—March, 1851.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	210	210	192 5 0	6 0 0—Oct., 1852.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	52	54 55	13 0 0	2 10 0—Sept., 1852.
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10¼	515	510	335 0 0	20 0 0—Oct., 1852.
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap	4	22½		5 0 0	—
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	800		200 0 0	17 10 0—Sept., 1852.
4280	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	4½	8	9	0 5 0	0 5 0—Nov., 1852.
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	31		5 0 0	5 0 0—1850.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	120	125		2339 10 0	8 0 0—Feb. 1852.
5000	Wheal Golden (sil.-lead), Perranzabuloe	3	4¼		1 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
256	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	8	8½		1 0 0	1 0 0—Oct., 1852.
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	55		17 10 0	2 10 0—Oct., 1852.
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	117		196 0 0	2 10 0—May, 1852.
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5¼	38		23 5 0	1 0 0—Sept., 1852.
40	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	140	250		120 0 0	—
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20⅛	60		40 10 0	3 0 0—Sept., 1852.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	200	205	223 10 0	5 0 0—Oct., 1852.
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard	8⅜	45		26 10 0	2 0 0—May, 1851.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	9⅜	34	34½ 35	8 15 0	0 10 0—July, 1852.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	41¾		18 13 0	1 5 0—Aug., 1852.

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	4⅛		3 0 0	— —March, 1848.
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	⅞	⅞ 1	0 1 0	0 1 0—Nov., 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	25	5½	5 5½	34 17 6	— —Dec. 1844.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	43¾	43½ 44	53 12 0	2 0 0—July, 1852.
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	6¾	7	3 18 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1851.
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	12½	13	7 10 0	0 5 0—June, 1852.
9000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	3⅜	3⅛	0 3 0	0 3 0—Sept., 1852.
100000	Mariquita Min. Co. (gold, sil.), New Granada	1	1⅝	1⅛ ¼	1 0 0	1 0 0—April, 1852.
2700	Marmato (gold), Columbia	2⅛	12		3 0 0	1 0 0—Dec. 1851.
20000	Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico	9	4¾		4 0 0	0 5 0—July, 1852.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12	13¾	14½	33 4 0	— —July, 1846.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	30½	30¼	17 17 6	2 0 0—June, 1852.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	Av. 28¼	7⅛	7½	1 12 6	0 7 6—Feb. 1850.

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
4000	Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altar.	⅛	½	
4000	Augusta Con. (cop.) Bridestowe	1⅛	⅝	
940	Balnoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	—	3	7½ 8
5000	Bat Holes, Worthen, Salop	1l. 3s. 6d.	1¼	
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	8¾	9	5¼
3000	Blaenavon (iron), South Wales	50	10	
2000	Bishopstone, Glamorganshire	5	3	
1024	Bodmin Con. (lead), Wadebridge	10	8	7
6144	Bodmin West Downs (tin, cop.)	1	1	
1024	Bodmin W. Mary (cop.), Bodmin	10¾	3	
4096	Boringdon Consols, Plympton	2⅝	3¼	
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20⅛	20	
2400	Bosorn (tin), St. Just	1	1	
5250	Bottle Hill (copper), Plympton	2	1	
14000	Braich Goch Slate Quarries	½	½	
2000	Bronfloyd (lead), Wales	¾	¾	⅝
2390	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardigansh.	3¼	¾	
—	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	6½	8	
7500	Busparvo (tin, cop.), Gwinear	1	1	
2000	Bwlch (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	4	3	
1000	Cae-Gynon, Cardiganshire	1	3	
1024	Caerphilly & Carfnnon, S. Wales	3	4	
3000	Cally (cop., lead), Kirkcudbright	1	1¼	
4090	Calstock Consols (copper)	4¼	2	
2000	Carbona (tin, copper), Crowan	5½	5	
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	1½	1¾	1¾
3000	Carthew (cop., lead), Wadebridge	6⅜	4	
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	5⅝	10	11
2048	Castle Dinas (tin), St Colomb	2	3	
6000	Cawson Hill (cop.), S. Tawton	1	2	2
200	Cefn Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33	89	
9000	Charlestown United, Cornwall	¾	3	
1280	Chyprase (tin, cop.), St. Enodor	5¼	10	10 10¼
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	4	5	
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (lead), Llanrwst	10	10	
900	Court Grange, Cardiganshire	10	9	
1600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr	8⅜	7	
256	Crane and Bejawsa, Camborne	25⅛	19	
512	Creeg Braws (copper), Cornwall	13¼	20	
3000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	£1 4s	1¼	
10000	Cwm Daren (lead), Cardigansh.	½	1	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardigansh.	8	2	
2000	Cyfannedd Fawr, Lanegryn		1	
3000	Dalrhiew (cop., lead), Brecon	1⅛	4	
1000	Darren (sil.-lead) Cardiganshire	4½	4	
7100	Derwent (sil.-lead), Durham	10	2	
3907	Devon and Courtenay (copper)	3½	29s.	
1024	Devon and Cornw. United (cop.)	7½	4	
1600	Devon Great Tincroft (tin)	¾	2	
4000	Dolfrwynog (cop.), Merioneth	¼	1	
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sancreed	4	4	
4000	Duke of Cornwall (tin), Lydford	1	1	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	11⅛	12	
4096	East Alfred Consols (lead, cop.)	¾	1	1
256	East Basset (copper), Redruth	18	14	
2500	East Birch Tor (tin), North Bovey	3	3	
1948	East Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	6	3¼	
1100	East Frongoch (lead)	1⅛	4	
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junc. (cop.)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛
1024	East Halamanning (tin)	1	3	5
512	East Seton & W. Maude, Redruth	10½	6	
3000	East Tamar (sil.-lead), Beerferris	1⅜	1¼	1¼
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	10	33	
2048	East Wheal George, Walkhamp.	1⅛	4½	5 5⅛
512	East Wheal Leisure, Perran	15	8	
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, cop.)	3⅛	2	
564	Ecton Mountain (paid-up)	10	11	10
536	Ecton Mountain (lead, copper)	5	5	
1280	Esgair Lee, Llanfihangel-y-Croy	6¾	3	
32	Four Dargue (lead) Cumberland	12	35	
2000	Gallt-y-Maen, Merioneth	2	2	
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	1¾	1½	
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ives	5⅛	5	
256	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	49	40	46 48
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper)	91½	20	
800	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	18¾	25	
4000	Great Cowarch, Merioneth	3¼	3⅛	3
1024	Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack	20⅝	32¾	
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	2⅛	2	
1024	Great Wheal Leisure	2⅛	¼	
5000	Great Wheal Martha (copper)	1¼	1⅛	
1026	Gustavus Mines, Camborne	8⅛	2	
512	Halamanning and Croft Gothal	75	122½	110 112
512	Hawke's Point, Uny Lelant	8¼	5	
6000	Hingston Down Cons. (copper)	2⅝	5	5
20000	Kenmare and West of Ireland	1	1⅛	1⅛ ¾
873	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	16	4	
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare	3⅜	4¼	5 6
1742	Lamherooe Wheal Maria (cop.)	15	3	
252	Lanarth Con. (cop.), Gwennap	4	4	
256	Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	5	5	5½
12000	Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crowan	2½	2¾	2¾ ½
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	64	17½	
13000	Llynmalees (lead), Cardigansh.	1⅛	½	
5056	Lydford Consols (lead)	1¼	⅝	
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	10	1½	
1024	Melin Llyn-y-Pair, Merioneth	2¼	6	
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	2¾	3	
4096	Middleton (lead), Snailbeach	4s.	¼	
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	4½	4	
2000	Molland (cop.), South Moulton	3½	4	
1024	Mount Tiack (tin, cop.), Lelant	1	1⅛	
320	Nansegollan, (tin), Camborne	14⅛	12	
3000	Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhayader	2¾	7	
—	North Abram (copper)	—		
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	8	9⅝	8
6000	North Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	1	1¼	1¼
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	1	2½	
2500	North Frances (cop.), Camborne	½	1½	
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.) St. Just	1¼	2	
2000	North Tamar (silver-lead, cop.)	2¼	2	
1200	N.W. Buller, or Gt. South Tolgus	7½	8	
1024	North Wh. Robert, Walkampton	4⅜	4⅛	
3000	N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwin.	1	2	2 3
3000	Ockment (cop., sil.-lead), Devon	1¾	1¾	
2048	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	¾	⅝	
256	Old Wheal Basset, Illogan	2	2	
2500	Orsedd (lead), Flint	1¼	2⅜	
10240	Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.)	3⅛	3⅜	
1500	Pencraig (lead), Carnarvon	4	1	
5000	Pendarves & St. Aubyn (tin, co.)	1	⅛	
1026	Pendarves Consols, Camborne	2⅜	2	
2048	Pentire Glaze (silver-lead)	5¼	5	
1024	Penzance Con. (tin), Sancreed	5	5	3⅛
1000	Peter Tavy & Mary Tavy (cop.)	5⅛	4	
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	13	
2000	Polgear & Lancarrow (cop., tin)	2	1⅛	
3000	Porkellis United (tin), Wendron	10	11	10 11
1024	Praed Con. (tin), Towednack	1⅛	⅝	
6400	Prideaux Wood, Luxillyan	1⅛	2⅜	2 2⅜
3072	Prince Albert, Perranzabuloe	2	3	
480	Raleigh, (tin, copper), Crowan	5¼	5	
7000	Reeth Consolidated, Towednack	4⅜	⅝	
2300	Rhoswydol & Bacheiddon (lead)	11¼	15	
5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin)	£5 12	4¾	
256	Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinear	3¾	4⅛	
20000	Roughtengill (lead) Cumberland	1	1	1
5000	Round Hill, Salop	⅛	1	1⅛
2048	Runnaford Coombe (tin)	3¼	1	
1024	Sidney Godolphin (cop.), Breage	5¾	4	4 5
4000	Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	1	1	1
2000	South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan	10¾	5⅛	
256	South Charlotte, St. Agnes	3	7	
4196	South Friendship Wheal Ann	2⅜	2	
2000	South of Scotland	2	1	
300	South Speed, Uny Lelant	25	25	
256	South Wheal Josiah, Calstock	2	¼	
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	30	30	
—	St. Blazey Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	
20000	St. Day United (tin & copper)	2	2⅜	3
990	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	1	
4944	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	1¼	2½	2½
4800	Tees Side Mine (lead)	1¼	1¼	
1000	Tokenbury Con. (cop.), St. Ives	3½	1¼	
1024	Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	6⅞	7	
10000	Trannack United Mines (tin, co.)	1	2	
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	2	7½	
145	Tregorden, Wadebridge	25	5	
2048	Trebell Con. (tin, cop.), Lanivet	2¼	1	
1000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	6½	6¼	
572	Trelyon Consols, (tin), St. Ives	4¾	6	
2048	Trevelyan (tin, copper)	3	4	
4000	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate), Carnar.	4¼	3¾	
1024	United Mines (cop., tin), Tavis.	12½	9	
20000	Vale of Towy (lead)	¼	1⅜	
5000	Warleggan Consols (copper)	1	⅝	
1024	West Abram (copper), Phillack	½	2	
1024	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	13½	35	
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1⅜	8	
256	West Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	7¾	115	
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin), Sancreed	3½	6	5
6400	West Fowey Con. (tin, cop.)	£6 0s. 8d.	8¼	8¼
2048	West Goginan, Cardiganshire	3⅝	1½	
1024	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey	10	10	
6500	West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe	1¼	⅝	
200	West Seton (copper), Camborne	75	120	
940	West Tolgus (copper), Illogan	14¼	¾	
120	West Trethellan, Gwennap	15	12	
5000	West Wheal Alfred (cop.), Hayle	2⅛	4	
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	10⅝	8	7
500	West Wheal Towan (cop., tin.)	30½	22	
1024	West Wheal Treasury (cop.)	8	9	
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	5	
6400	Wheal Anna (tin), St. Austell	1	2¼	2½
1228	Wheal Arthur (silver-lead, cop.)	5	26	
3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	1½	1	
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	5½	5	
539	Wheal Carne (tin), St. Just	7⅝	8	
252	Wheal Clifford (cop.), Gwennap	—	150	150
1024	Wheal Carpenter, S. Sydenham	4	8	9
512	Wheal Constance (lead), Newlyn	3	15	
1024	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	6¼	16	
1024	Wheal Chiverton (copper, tin)	£5 4 6.	4½	
4500	Wheal Elizabeth (tin), St. Ewe	½	¾	¾
182	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	17	14	
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	4⅛	5	
764	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	14½	8	
6000	Wheal Grenville, Camborne	3	2⅛	3½
10000	Wheal Guskus (tin, copper)	¼	1⅛	1¼
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	1	1¾	
256	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	—	7½	
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	¼		
6000	Wheal Langford (cop., sil.-lead)	⅝	1½	1½
1000	Wheal Lemon (copper), Germoe	5⅜	5	
1024	Wheal Mary Emma (tin, lead)	3⅛	3	
1024	Wheal Mary Emma East, Tavis.	1½	2	
6144	Wheal Maudlin, Llanlivery	1	1	
942	Wheal May (silver-lead, cop.)	4¼	3	
256	Wheal Music (copper), St. Agnes	1	1	
808	Wheal Oak (tin), near Helston	2¼	1	
3000	Wheal Penhale (lead, copper)	3	2½	
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth	50	50	
256	Wheal Prudence (cop.), St. Agnes	4⅜	4	
4000	Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	6s	⅞	
2048	Wheal Robins	1	1⅝	2
4000	Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavistock	2⅛	1	
5000	Wheal Ruth (tin), Shepstor	2	1	
1024	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	2⅞	7	6
512	Wheal Sophia (sil.-lead), Lezant	10¼	9	
1024	Wheal Speedwell (copper, tin)	£6 6 5	9⅛	
1024	Wheal Squire (copper), St. Erth	5¾	2	
247	Wheal Stanley (tin)	1⅜	1⅛	
1000	Wheal Susan, Breage & Crowan	2⅝	1	
6000	Wheal Tehidy (copper), Illogan	1⅛	3	3½
2000	Wheal Tom, Stoke Climsland	6⅛	1	
4000	Wheal Treasury (copper, tin)	⅜	1	
512	Wheal Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	13⅛	20	
3000	Wheal Trevena (tin), Breage	2¼	8	
8448	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead)	1¼	2	
267	Wheal Tryphena, Camborne	42	18	
126	Wheal Union (copper), Redruth	53	10	
6000	Wheal Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	2¼	2	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	7½	10½	
1024	Wheal Venton (sil.-lead), Lisk.	6⅛	3	
4000	Wheal Williams (copper)	⅜	¾	½
4096	Wheal Zion (cop., lead), Tavist.	1⅝	5	3½
2048	Wood Mine (sil.-lead), Beerferris	1	⅛	½
6400	Whitford (lead), Flint	2s	1⅛	
2048	Yeoland Consols (tin), Plymouth	6½	5	

MINES WHICH HAVE NOT SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
500	Albion (porcelain & bleach. clay)	5¼	5¾	
2049	Anna Maria (sil.-lead), Caradon	18s 6d.	1	
1024	Appledore (sil.-lead, cop.) St. Ives	4¼	2	⅜ ⅝
10000	Arundell United (cop) Ashburton	1	4	
3000	Beacon (tin), Roche, Cornwall	⅜	⅝	½
251	Berriow (copper), Liskeard	3½	1	
8000	Bicton Consols (lead), St. Ives	1	1	
64	Black Burn, Alston, Cumberland	16	25	20
1800	Blaen Caylen (lead), Cardigan	8s	1¼	1 ¼
1000	Boiling Well (copper), Gwithian	1	1½	
6000	Bolenowe	⅛	4	4½
120	Bolowall and Nanpean (tin)	20	18	
20000	Boscarne, Bodmin	3	5⅛	
812	Butterdon (lead), Menheniot	4⅛	4	
1536	Caradon Vale (cop., lead), St. Ive	3⅜	1	
30000	Carbery West (copper), Ireland	½	⅛ ⅝	⅛ ⅝
6000	Caradon Wood (lead), Linking.	1	1	
5120	Carn Valley, St. Dennis	1	4	3
2000	Cassandra Anne (lead, copper)	5	1	
4527	Cefn Gwyn (sil.-lead), Cardigan	24s	14s	
1248	Christow (silver-lead)	3	6	
1024	Churchstoke (lead), Salop	8s.	2	1 ¼ 2
20000	Classadaugh (copper), Ireland	1	1⅜	1¼ ⅜
5000	Clive (lead), Glamorgan	1¼	4½	
1000	Cockley Beck (copper)	⅞	2	
5000	Coniston United (copper)	½	2	2
15000	Connemara (silver-lead), Galway	1	1⅝	1⅛ ¾
211	Craddock Moor (cop.), St Cleer	34	18	
6400	Crow Hill (sil.-lead), St. Steph.	1	1⅛	1⅛ ¼
6000	Cwmdyle Rock & Green Lake	3	5⅛	
4000	Ditto Ditto	1	3½	
5000	Devon Consols North (copper)	2⅛	1⅛	
2048	Devon Consols West (copper)	1½	1½	
1536	Duke of Cornwall (cop.) Bodmin	4	8	7
6000	Devon Kapunda (cop. & sil.-lead)	3½	3¾	
10000	Dunsley Wh. Phœnix, Linking.	1	3¾	3¾
1365	East Balleswidden, Sancreed	2⅝	1	
6144	East Caradon (copper)	1¼	1⅛	1¼
128	East Carn Brea (cop.), Redruth	4	2½	
5000	East Black Craig, Kirkcudbright	⅛	¼	
1024	East Buller (cop.), near Redruth	4	6⅛	6
1024	East Ding Dong (tin)	1	1¼	
6000	East Kitt Hill (cop., tin), Cornw.	1	2	
10000	East Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	1	1⅛	
128	East Tremayne (tin), Gwinear	5	12	
1024	East Wheal Fortune, St. Hilary	2	2	
2048	East Wheal Josiah, Tavistock	1⅝	¾	
1000	East Wheal Reeth, Lelant	3⅜	2	
4000	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	1½	4⅛	5
10000	East Wheal Vor (tin), Helston	1l 1s	1⅜	1⅛
1000	East White Grit (lead), Salop	⅛	1	1
1021½	Exmoor Eliza (cop.), S. Molton	5⅝	6	
5000	Fat-work & Wh. Virtue, St. Col.	1	5	
1024	Freidd Llwyd Mines, Wales	1¼	3	
4000	Gawton United	1¼	1⅛	
1000	Gellirheivin (sil.-lead), Cardigan	1	3	
24000	Glenaulin & Carivilleen (copper)	⅛	⅝	⅝ ⅝
256	Glynn Wh. Mary, Cardingham	1⅜	1½	
10000	Golden Mile (lead), Glamorgan	⅜	1	1
12000	Gorn (lead), Llanidloes	12s.	⅝	
6500	Great Bryn Consols (cop., tin)	1	1¾	
30000	Great Crinnis (copper)	1	1	1 ⅛
512	Great Rough Tor (cop.), Cornw.	34	15	
1024	Great Sheba Consols (tin, cop.)	11⅛	6	
10000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	1	2⅜	2⅜
5000	Great Wheal Agar (tin, copper)	1	1	
6000	Great Wheal Tonkin (copper)	1	1¼	
1000	Gurlyn (tin), St. Erth	1	1⅜	
32	Helvellin, Westmoreland	32	25	25
1500	Hennock (silver-lead) Hennock	5¾	10	11
10000	Hibernian (copper), Ireland	12⅞	¼ ⅛	
10000	Hill Bridge Consols, Peter Tavy	1	2⅜	3 3¼
4090	Inney Consols, South Petherwin	1		
4096	Lamerton United (cop.), Devon	⅛	½	
20000	Mizen Head (copper), Cork	1	1¼	
160	Morvah Consols (tin, copper)	2	1⅛	
6400	Mostyn (lead), Flint	2s	1	
5000	New Cop. Bottom, Bridestowe	1¼	1	
2048	New East Crowndale (cop., tin)	2½	1⅜	1⅞ ¾
10000	New Polgooth and Woodclase	1½	1⅝	
4000	Norbury (copper), Salop	1s.	1	1
256	North Crenver (copper)	9	9	
256	North Fowey (cop.), Tywardreath	4¾	6	
10000	North Towey & Cystanog (lead)	⅛	1	¾ 1
1060	North Wheal Trelawny (lead)	1⅜	5	
406	Penhauger (lead), Menheniot	2	2¼	
5000	Perran Con. (cop.), Perr. Uthnoe	2	4	
4000	Perran Wheal Jane (tin, copper)	¼	⅜	⅜
5000	Penhale Consols (silver-lead)	3	—	
5000	Penllyne Court (lead), Glamorg.	⅛	1	
1536	Phœnix Gt. Con., Linkinhorne	1	1⅜	
2220	Polzeath Con. (lead), St. Minver	1	1	
2590	Ringabella (sil.-lead), nr. Cork	4	3	
4094	Sourton Con. (copper), Sourton	⅜	1	
6144	South Phœnix	⅜	3	3
953	South Plain Wood, Ashburton	£6 2s	1⅛	
1024	South Tresavean (tin, copper)	1½	1½	1
2000	South Wales Mining Co. (lead)	1⅜	2	
1000	~~South Wh. Lovel (tin), Wendron~~	2s	1	⅛
4000	South Wheal Russell	⅛	1	
6144	St. Austell Consols (cop. & tin)	1	2l. 2s.	
512	St. Michael Penkevil (tin)	1	1	
1200	Swanpool, Budock	4	4	8
5000	Temple Con. (tin, cop.), Cornw.	2	2	
4096	Treburget United (lead) St. Teath	1¼	1¼	
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	4	12⅛	
833	Tremar (copper), Liskeard	4¾	2⅜	
4000	Tremollett Down, Stoke Clims.	¼	½	
6000	Trenault (lime quarries)	1	1¼	
1024	Trethevy (copper), St. Cleer	7½	3½	
4096	Trevallick (silv.-lead), Liskeard	6d		
5120	Treworlis and Trenethick (tin)	¼	⅜	¾
15000	Ty-Mawr (slate), Llanibyful	1	1¼	
10000	Tyn-yr-beth (slate)	¾	1¾	
512	Tywardreath (cop.), St. Blazey	16	35	
5000	Tyllwyd (lead) Llanbadarn Fawr	1	1¼	
2000	Union (tin), Roche & Luxillion	⅛	½	⅜ ¾
1000	Ditto (paid up)	1	1	
3000	United Gefail-y-Miners (copper)	⅛	⅜	
3750	Vyvyan United (iron & cop.)	1	1¼	
1024	West Phœnix, Linkinghorne	8	17½	17½
256	West Sharp Tor, Linkinghorne	33	110	
1056	West Stray Park, Camborne	2	5	4
6240	West United Hills (cop.), Illogan	18s	½	½
64	West Wheal Darlington (cop.)	£71 15 2	80	
1024	West Wh. Fanny (tin) Zennor,	2	3½	2½
2000	West Wheal Friendship (cop.)	2	2	
2048	West Wheal Robins	¼	⅛	
2048	West Wheal Rose (lead)	2	2	
4000	West Wheal Russell, Tavistock	⅞	1	
3072	Weston (lead), Shropshire	⅜	2	2¼ 1¼
4096	Wheal Albert, Calstock	⅞	⅛	
8000	Wheal Atley (cop. &c.), Lanivet	1	1	1
5000	Wheal Bazely (sil.-lead), Calstock	—	⅜	
1742	Wheal Benny (cop.), Calstock	⅜	⅜	
1024	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	⅝	3½	3
1024	Wheal Catherine, Liskeard	3¼	3¼	
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Gwennap	3	7	6
3000	Wheal Dora (tin, cop.), St. Cleer	3¾	1	
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock	⅛	1⅜	1
5000	Wheal Fanny (lead)	1	1¼	1
2048	Wh. Fenwick (copper), Mullion	⅛	1	
916	Wheal Fortescue (cop.), Tavist.	5½	¾	
2048	Wheal Fortune (lead), Landulph	¼	1	
5000	Wheal Fortune, South Tawton	1	3⅛	3⅛
1536	Wheal Gill (cop., lead), Liskeard	5⅜	4	
2048	Wheal Hamlyn, nr. Oakhampton	1⅜	¼	
1024	Wheal Hill (tin, cop.), Cornwall	¼	1	
1024	Wheal Neptune, Perranuthnoe	4⅜	5½	
1280	Wheal Peru (sil.-lead), Cornwall	½	3	3
4096	Wheal Sarah (copper), Sourton	⅛	⅛	
10000	Wheal Samson, St. Teath	1	4	4½
4000	Wheal Surprise	⅜	⅝	½
1024	Wheal Treluswell, Stythians	6⅜	5	
4000	Wheal Victoria (copper)	1⅛	⅞	
2048	Wheal Wrey St. Ive, Liskeard		1	

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

Shares.		Paid.	Price.
100000	Agua Fria	1	1⅛
100000	Anglo-Californian	½	⅜
10000	Australasian	2	4¼ ⅝
50000	Ave Maria	1	⅜
20000	Australian	5	1¼
60000	Australian Corderilla	1	1
100000	British Australian Gold	1	⅜ ⅝
26000	British Iron Company	13¼	8
100000	Colonial Gold	1	1¾ 2
70000	Engl. and Aust. Copper Smelt. Co.	5	4¾
100000	Lake Bathurst	1	½
100000	Liberty	1	2⅜ ⅝
50000	Monarch Gold	⅛	
200000	New Granada	1	1
200000	Nouveau Monde	1	1⅛ ¾
150000	Port Philip	1	1⅜ ½
10060	Rhymney Iron	50	20 ½
9000	Do. New	15	7 8
100000	Yuba	1	1⅛

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

The traffic returns for the last week on the under-mentioned English lines of railway are:—

	1851.	1852.
Aberdeen	1,344	1,589
Belfast and Ballymena	594	621
Belfast and County Down	182	186
Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire	1,299	1,571
Blackburn	725	800
Bristol and Exeter	4,125	4,182
Caledonian	8,420	9,164
Chester and Holyhead	2,644	3,495
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	136	137
Cork and Bandon	31	172
Dublin and Belfast Junction	636	941
Dublin and Drogheda	930	1,021
Dublin and Kingstown	624	586
Dundee and Arbroath	444	555
Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Junction	639	682
Dundalk and Enniskillen	166	173
East Anglian	562	710
East Lancashire	4,348	4,562
Eastern Counties and Norfolk	13,888	14,837
Eastern Union	2,161	2,313
Edinburgh and Glasgow	3,770	3,923
Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	2,519	2,594
Exeter and Crediton	77	89
Furness	507	233
Glasgow and South-Western	3,612	4,246
Great Northern and East Lincolnshire	10,613	14,529
Great Southern and Western (Ireland)	4,290	4,962
Great Western	15,361	16,418
Irish South-Eastern	180	183
Kendal and Windermere	174	185
Lancaster and Carlisle	3,934	4,762
Lancashire and Yorkshire	16,538	17,048
Leeds Northern	999	1,265
Liverpool, Crosby, and Southport	236	290
London and North-Western	42,031	44,656
London and Blackwall	838	985
London, Brighton, and South Coast	9,129	9,612
London and South-Western	8,599	9,376
Londonderry and Enniskillen	170	399
Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, &c.	111	—
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire	6,480	6,924
Manchester, and South Junction	471	519
Maryport and Carlisle	846	601
Midland	22,212	22,933
Midland Great Western (Ireland)	2,579	2,709
Monklands	973	801
Newcastle and Carlisle	2,111	2,239
North British	3,812	4,313
North Staffordshire	4,976	5,270
North Western	604	721
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton	—	710
Scottish Central	1,622	1,927
Scottish Midland	464	626
Shrewsbury and Birmingham	638	720
Shrewsbury and Chester	1,520	1,627
Shropshire Union	627	643
South Devon	1,540	1,751
South Eastern	12,024	12,741
South Wales	1,344	2,411
South York, Doncaster, and Goole	1,385	1,452
Stockton and Hartlepool	1,547	2,164
Taff Vale	2,518	2,576
Ulster	972	1,073
Waterford and Limerick	504	530
West Cornwall	202	430
Whitehaven Junction	207	227
York, Newcastle, and Berwick	12,806	14,883
York and North Midland	7,789	8,575

London: Printed by RICHARD MIDDLETON, and published by HENRY ENGLISH (the proprietors), at their offices, No. 26, FLEET STREET, where all communications are requested to be addressed. November 20, 1852.